TIRES

direct from

FACTORY

GUARANTEED FOR 4000 MILES

—save you 40%

By selling direct to owner we

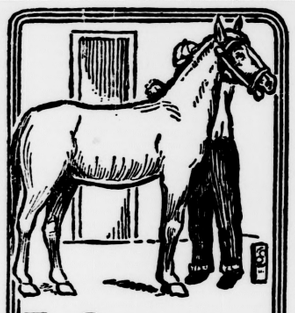
Eliminate the Middleman

and save you the expense of a ponderous selling organization, branch offices and sales overhead.

Our customers buy at the *factory* price, and save the selling expense and the in-between profits which add nothing to the wear or quality of a tire. Other higher priced tires cost no more at the factory than ours—but they cost *you* more—with the selling expense added. Buy direct from the factory!

Our tires are guaranteed to give at least 4000 miles and save 40%. Compare our prices. Write for price list No. 25.

HIGH-MILEAGE TIRE CO.
304 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.



For Lameness

Keep a bottle of Yager's Liniment in your stable for spavin, curb, splint or any enlargement, for shoulder slip or sweeny, wounds, galls, scratches, collar or shoe boils, sprains and any lameness. It absorbs swellings and enlargements, and dispels pain and stiffness very quickly.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

35c Per Bottle At All Dealers

Each bottle contains more than the usual 50c bottle of liniment.

GILBERT BROS. & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

$1,473 Net Profit

MADE ON $200

through this office in 25 days' time with PUTS & CALLS. Similar opportunities looked for in them in the coming 30 and 60 days. If you are interested and wish to take advantage of these opportunities, write now for BOOKLET K-W. It gives you all information.

WM. H. HERBST
20 Broad St. New York City
Dealer in Puts and Calls since 1898.

Tomato Plants—Livingston Beauty, Earliana and Stone

500,	$1.25		POST PAID
1,000,	1.75	f. o. b.	100, 40c
5,000 at	1.50	here	1,000, $3.00
10,000 at	1.25		

PEPPER PLANTS, RUBY KING
EGG PLANTS, N. Y. Improved.

			POST PAID
500,	$1.25	f. o. b.	100, 50c
1,000,	2.25	here	1,000, $3.25
5,000 at	2.00		

D. F. JAMISON, SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

The National Wealth is increasing by leaps and bounds. Getting your share? Then send stamp today for facts that may change your whole life. WILTSHIRE, Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pittsburgh

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 19–1918.

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of $2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

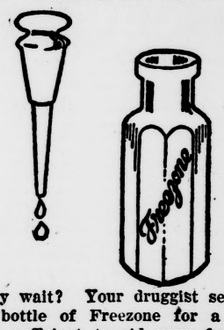
WOOL

All farmers having it for sale should write us at once for prices
Obtain more money for your wool by selling direct to
LEWIS BAER & CO., Inc. (Wool Dealers)
BALTIMORE, MD.

OHIO MAN IS A MODERN WIZARD

CORNS STOP HURTING THEN LIFT OFF WITH FINGERS.

Drop of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Apply a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain at all! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and callouses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of ether discovery of the Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

From a Patron.

Three little girls each had received a silver spoon as a Christmas gift.

"Mine has 'From Your Papa' on the handle," said Georgia.

"Mine says, "To My Loving Daughter,'" chimed in Margaret.

"And mine," said Mabel proudly, "says 'Hotel Auditorium.'"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

$100 Reward, $100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. $100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.
Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Little Sunshine.

One noble woman's way of making mealtime the pleasantest period of the day, as our eminent experts on digestion tell us it should be, is to remind her husband with some asperity that those Malaga grapes cost 35 cents a pound when he looks as if he were going to take some more.—Ohio State Journal.

Don't Worry About Pimples.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Weak on Military Parlance.

If at any time we have spoken of officers being "on furlough" they will please attribute it to the defects of early and nonmilitary education. A sapient contemporary states that only privates and noncoms have furloughs, while officers have leave.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. The American, British, and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease. The greatest comforter known for all footaches. Sold everywhere, 25c.—Adv.

A Puzzle.

"Don't electric wires have to be made of well-tempered metal?"

"I don't know about that. They seem to be very easily crossed."

Whenever You Need a General Strengthening Tonic

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. It contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON and is Very Valuable as a General Strengthening Tonic. You can feel the good effect on the Blood after the first few doses. 60c.

A Fair Offer.

"The man that marries my daughter wins a prize for himself." "Make the prize $50,000 and I'll go you."

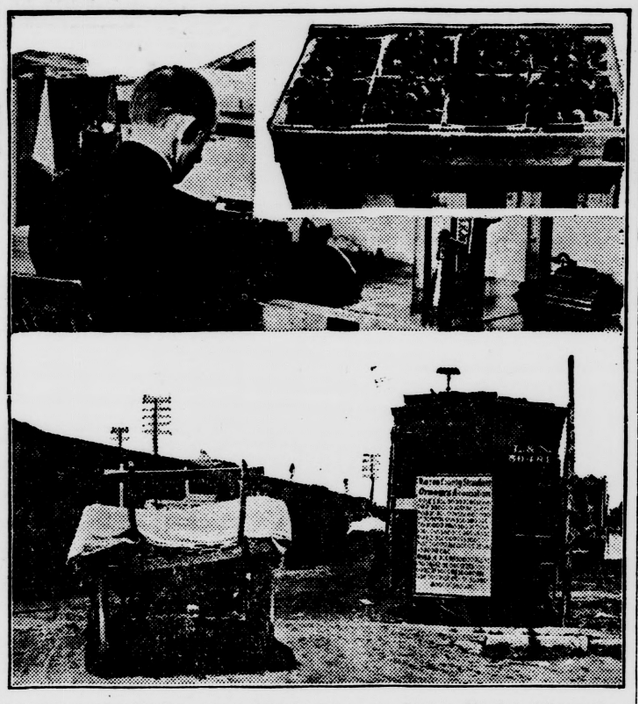
Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

The man who wants to prove everything he says advertises the fact that his word is not to be credited.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

HELPING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES TO MARKET



The Bureau of Markets Uses Leased Wires to Gather Market Information Which Goes to More Than 50,000 Individuals in 32 States.

GLUTS PREVENTED IN FRUIT MARKET

Service by Department of Agriculture Aids Shippers, Dealers and Growers.

HELPING OUR UNCLE HENRYS

Bureau of Markets Shows Daily Picture of Conditions Throughout Country—Guesswork in Shipping Is Eliminated.

The station agent at Highland wired his division superintendent "four cars strawberries to Chicago." The superintendent added these four cars to figures received from other station agents, and wired the total to the department of agriculture at Washington.

The agent at Highland wondered why anyone should want to know about cars of strawberries moving to Chicago. A few years ago his Uncle Henry had "gone broke" raising strawberries because he couldn't sell them for enough to pay his expenses. While he was wondering about this, messages were coming to Washington from all railroads and soon word was flashed back to points in producing sections showing that a total of 40 cars of strawberries were on the way to Chicago, and that comparatively few shipments were going to other important markets.

Shipment Diverted.

"Forty cars will swamp the Chicago market tomorrow," said a strawberry man, who received the wire from Washington, and he reached for the telephone. Messages went to railroad officials to divert certain cars headed for Chicago to other cities where strawberries were not abundant.

Next day Chicago received only 20 cars of strawberries instead of the 40 that would have gone there except for the market news service of the bureau of markets. Chicago could use 20 cars but not 40, and because the other 20 cars went to different markets many growers received checks that gave them a profit on their shipments.

Helping the Uncle Henrys.

Guesswork in marketing of fruits and vegetables has gone. The market news service is working for many "Uncle Henrys" and also for dealers and consumers. No one profits when a city receives more of any fruit or vegetable than it can consume, and as a means of correcting such a condition it is necessary to know how much produce is en route to that city.

The market news service for fruits and vegetables, with its many agents and with assistance from railroad officials, gives daily a picture of market conditions throughout the country for both shipper and dealer and places this picture in the form of a typed report in the hands of all persons interested. The bureau of markets uses leased wires to gather this information and furnishes market news, including prices and supplies, to more than 50,000 individuals in 32 states. The reports, which are issued simultaneously in many cities and in producing sections, covered in 1917, 21 commodities, including strawberries, tomatoes, peaches, cataloupes, onions, potatoes, apples, grapes, watermelons, and asparagus. Each report carries market information from most of the large cities as well as giving shipping point information.

Farmers or others wishing to receive any of these reports from field agents should apply to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BETTER TO DRILL THAN CHECK WEAK SEED CORN

Where necessary to plant weak seed corn, checking is not as satisfactory as drilling, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Plant right at first—plant the extra amount of seed at first, for replanting means additional work, late planting, and uneven and late maturity. Drilled corn is easily thinned. Harrows or cultivators can be used in thinning by driving across the corn rows. Without the loss of time, the thinning can proceed for several weeks while the corn is being cultivated and is growing, but replanting is altogether unsatisfactory and usually unprofitable.

Make Sweet Potato Flour.

Sweet potatoes, dried and ground into a flour in an ordinary kitchen coffee grinder, can be used in a variety of ways in cooking. Specialists of the United States department of agriculture believe that in many localities where sweet potatoes are abundant the making of sweet potato flour in the home may furnish a practical way to save the sweet potatoes from spoiling. The flour will keep well in dry containers.

To make the flour the potatoes should first be cut into small lengthwise pieces and thoroughly dried. A small drier that fits on top of the oven or warming closet of a range or gas stove can be used. If an electric fan is available it will serve admirably. The nut knife of a meat grinder also can be used for this purpose Flour made by such process can be kept for some time if put into a dry container, or the flour may be made from the dry potatoes as it is needed. A quart of the dry potatoes makes a cup of flour.

The use of sweet potato flour in cake or bread making will materially reduce the amount of other flour used. The proportions may be half and half. When used in cakes the sugar could also be reduced a little. Sweet potato flour is useful as a thickening agent, having the same value in this respect as cornstarch. Recipes for the use of sweet potato flour have been tested and found to be excellent by food specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

When Canning for Market.

Housewives and canning club members who wish to sell their canned products are urged by the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, to study their markets at the beginning of the season and pack according to local demands for different products. Secure orders for canned goods before putting them up, is the advice of the specialists. Small lots of nonstandardized products are difficult to sell except among local buyers and are not purchased by the army, navy, commercial dealers, or any department of the government.

Home-canned food can be kept over from one season to the next, and those who have not sold their goods have reserves to draw from for their home table. It is good policy, say the specialists, for the housewife to provide a reasonable surplus beyond the probable home consumption for the next crop year. While the bureau of markets is giving aid to producers on marketing problems, it says that it is difficult to place producers of small quantities of different kinds of products in touch with buyers.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

In field culture tomato vines are seldom given supports, though these should be supplied in the home garden.

* * *

Overproduction of soy beans is an impossibility since its uses are so varied.

One of the best preventives of injury by cutworms is clean culture, which, in the case of a garden, means keeping it so free from weeds the preceding year that there will be comparatively little to attract moths when depositing eggs in midsummer.

* * *

A general increase in the production of food can be expected in the United States even with a reduction of farm labor, if the farmers will avail themselves of the short-cuts in producing food.

Says Pile Remedy Worth $100.00 a Box.

Columbus Man Knows What He Is Talking About.

"I have had itching piles ever since my earliest recollection. I am 53 years old and have suffered terribly. I have tried many remedies and doctors, but no cure. About 8 weeks ago I saw your ad for Peterson's Ointment. The first application stopped all itching, and in three days all soreness. I have only used one 25c box and consider I am cured. You have my heartfelt thanks, and may everyone that has this trouble see this and give Peterson's Ointment, that is worth a hundred dollars or more a box, a trial."—Sincerely yours, A. Newth, Columbus, Ohio.

"It makes me feel proud to be able to produce an ointment like that," says Peterson. "Not only do I guarantee Peterson's Ointment for old sores and wounds, but for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Itching Skin, Pimples, Blackheads and all skin diseases. I put up a big box for 30 cents, a price all can afford to pay and money back from your druggist if not satisfied." Mail orders filled, charges prepaid by Peterson Bros., Buffalo, N.Y. Adv.

MADE IMMORTAL BY GOETHE

Leipzig Tavern in Which Poet Located Scene in "Faust," Was Well-Known Gathering Place.

Auerbach's cellar was a tavern at Leipzig which disappeared in 1912. It owed its chief fame to Goethe, who in this place located the scene in "Faust" wherein Mephistopheles, standing upon a wine cask, takes his flight into space with Doctor Faust, to the stupefaction of the guests drinking at the tables. The old building to which the cellar belonged was built by Doctor Stromer d'Auerbach at about 1529, the worthy doctor there storing the wine intended for his own use. Later, as the wine was good, he conceived the idea of selling it. In this way was established the tavern to which his name has been attached ever since. From the earliest years of the seventeenth century legend has placed in this cellar the famous adventure of Faust and Mephistopheles. Goethe, studying at Leipzig university from 1765 to 1768, frequented that cellar almost nightly and there talked with his friends of art, literature and politics, and thus he heard of that legend which he turned to such excellent account, at the same time so very greatly enriching the literature of his country.

Insects Follow Ballons.

Lieut. Depret-Bixio of the French aviation service writes that many insects follow captive balloons in their ascent. He has seen flies go as high as 2,970 feet, after which they die. Grasshoppers cling to the basket of the balloon until the air becomes too rarefied for them, when they let go and fall. He says the swallows have a glorious time catching these insects.

With a Proviso.

Mistress—Is your husband a good provider, Geneva?

Maid—He jes' ain't nothin' else. He gwine to git some new furniture providin' he gits the money; he gwine to git de money providin' he go to work; he go to work providin' de job suits him. I never see such a providin' man all mah days."

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without griping. Adv.

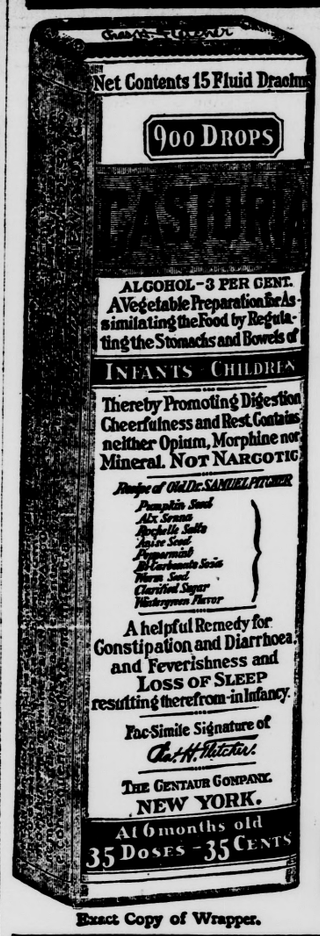
Honest labor is the best remedy for bad luck.

You may be too old to fight, but you're not too old to give.

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! how my back aches." GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules taken today eases the backache of tomorrow—taken every day ends the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1696 GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Real Dutch Drops," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages, three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi-Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Changes Wrought by War.

No two of the many thousands of young men who leave America to go a-soldiering have had the same experience, the same inner or outer life; but all alike have had the experience of being wrenched from the moorings they had always known and transported into an existence and set to a task which had never in their wildest imaginings been before their eyes. It is so great a revolution in a million lives that even those who look on and approve have not yet adapted themselves to the extent of it. It is still bewildering.—Chicago Post.

Doubtless.

Thief—Gimme that watch!

Victim—I would, old fellow, but I really can't spare the time!

We save our money because we are economical. Other folks save theirs because they are stingy.

What Do You Know About CATTLE?

Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS?

Drop us a post card today and get FREE INFORMATION about the New Book, "CATTLE, BREEDS AND ORIGIN" about all breeds of cattle on earth.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS' VETERINARY CO., A 100, WAUKESHA, WIS.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express, prepaid, for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PLANTS—Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

All varieties, 1,000, $2.00; 10,000, $1.75; 20,000 and over, $1.50. Genuine Nancy Hall and Porto Rico Potato Sprouts, $3.00 per 1,000; 10,000 and over, $2.50. All varieties Tomato, Egg and Pepper Plants. Write for prices and special assortment of plants for small gardens.
ENTERPRISE COMPANY, Inc., Sumter, S. C.

U.S. Marine Band Leader Endorses Great Stomach Relief

Capt. W. H. Santelmann U.S. Navy

Tells How EATONIC Makes Sick Stomach Well

If you suffer from stomach trouble, read below and learn what Wm. A. Santelmann, Capt. of U. S. Navy and Leader of the World Famous U. S. Marine Band, says about the wonderful stomach relief. The splendid results this noted band leader secured from the use of EATONIC should be your guide, and you should start using EATONIC today.

Eatonic Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill. Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen:—EATONIC is an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. I have used it with excellent results.
Very truly yours,
Wm. H. Santelmann
Capt. U. S. Navy and Leader Marine Band.

At All Druggists **EATONIC** FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Quickly Removes All Stomach Misery—Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sour, Acid and Gassy Stomach

Here's the secret: EATONIC Drives the Gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It! Guaranteed to bring relief or money back. Get a box today. Costs only a cent or two a day to use it.

Trial of Eatonic Free If you want quick relief, you should get the guaranteed full treatment from your druggist today. If you would rather try EATONIC first, we will gladly send you a box with full directions, as we surely want every reader to know of the wonderful curative power of EATONIC. Your name and address on a postal card will bring you a trial box free with full directions for use by return mail. Address H. L. Kramer, President, Eatonic Remedy Company, 1622 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

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—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 11, 1918

GERMANY MUST PAY IN FULL

GERMANY must be utterly crushed, just as any wild beast flying at your throat. Her brutal crimes, her more than savage cruelties, her treacheries, her lies, have stamped her the Outlaw nation amenable neither to the laws of God nor man, no more bound by honor, or pledged word, or solemn treaty than the ravening beasts of the forest. Germany knows no law but that of force, is moved by no higher feeling than that of pain or fear—precisely as the untamed tiger or lion that roams the jungles in search of prey.

Even if Germany were to agree to decent peace terms, what would be the value of the promise or treaty of a nation sunken so low in frauds, lies and dishonored promises that her statesmen boast of the very infamies that shock all mankind! Her professed code of ethics is shameful; no just or righteous thing has any value in her eyes further than it can minster to her own profit.

Her diplomacy, evidenced both in the writings of her statesmen and in her practices, holds no treaty, no agreement however solemn and just, sacred or binding when her own interests demand its repudiation. Agreements other nations hold so sacred they are willing to yield their treasure and blood to maintain, she contemptuously styles, "scraps of paper,"—a disgraceful phrase that was old in German diplomacy before Bethman-Holweg gave it a dishonorable notoriety.

To return to our first figure, Germany is a mere wild beast, and can only be dealt with, when finally conquered as she will be, like any other brute from the jungle. Her fangs must be drawn, and she be so hobbled and chained that never again can she attempt to devour mankind. Her military system must be totally abolished; the autocratic dynasty of the Hohenzollerns the German people so adore, must be destroyed, and the haughty Kaiser and his cubs, Hindenburg, Tirpitz and a few more of that militaristic clique of assassins, if not hung as they richly deserve, must be banished to some lonely St. Helena for life.

Herein will later arise a new danger. The pacificists, those ignoble creatures "too proud to fight" and willing to make "peace at any price" whom it took two years of German insults and murders to arouse, will begin pleading for easy terms for dear Germany—to "let bygones be bygones"—"to forget the past" etc. etc.

Americans should and will demand that this arch Criminal pay to the last farthing of restoration and restitution for her wholesale crimes; and no matter how much certain pro-German pacificists may desire to let Germany go practically scot free of her numberless villanies, the plain outraged people of this land will sternly cry, "No—throttle the wild beast!"

This is written May 7th—the third anniversary of Germany's Lusitania assassination, and when one views the feverish rush at this eleventh hour to do that which three long years ago should have been begun, one appreciates the size of the national folly that for two whole years, even in the face of such awful warnings as this slaughter of 115 American men, women and babes and many other murders on the sea of our citizens, refused to lift a finger in the way of national defence much less to avenge these fiendish assaults.

Candid men of all parties now freely admit that then was the time we should have acted, if not to fight, at least to pick our flints. And when before long the sad death lists of our patriot defenders begin to come in—England's has for a long time averaged 50,000 a month—then will the national soul with added sternness demand the fit judgment of angry Heaven upon all this colossal iniquity of blood and tears that was "made in Germany."

HAIL TO DICKINSON!

THE Transcript wishes to acknowledge receipt of the Dickinson College Bulletin of Feb. 1918 containing its commencement program for May 10-13, which is earlier and briefer because of war conditions, and its noble Honor Roll of patriots who like their brave forebears of 1861 are dropping their books to take up the rifle at the call of their country.

A very creditable roster it is of 356 names in which quality and rank are especially noteworthy, including as it does, 2 Bishops of the M. E. Church doing Y. M. C. A. work in France; 1 Major General; 6 Majors; 2 Colonels; 1 Sgt. Major; 4 Lieutenant Colonels; 15 Captains; 53 1st Lieutenants; 39 2d Lieutenants, besides many sergeants and a goodly representation in the medical, aviation and signal corps.

This is a superb showing for "Old Dickinson" fondly remembered by the writer who spent in its classic halls five halcyon days of his young manhood and sated his bookish thirst for knowledge and his young ambition to stand primus inter pares.

BRAVO LITTLE DELAWARE!

HURRAH! The Blue Hen is "cock of the walk"—if the mixed metaphor may be pardoned—three times oversubscribed its assigned share of the Nation's Liberty Loan! Small, but great the Diamond State!

Yet this fine deed of excelling is but in keeping with all its creditable past, for Delaware sent pro rata more men into the ranks the heroic Revolutionary soldiers than any one of the thirteen original states; Delaware was first to ratify the Great Charter; Delaware though a border state maintained its military prestige in the Civil War, as it is also doing in this world fight for freedom from the cut-throat Hun.

Upon that huge Liberty Loan Banner, which is to stream high and far from the lofty peak of the Washington Monument, that tall shaft whose top is nearer Heaven than the highest pyramid or than any spire in all Europe, Delaware upon that Banner will have the unique, the signal honor of placing TWO stars, a resplendent astral Gemini amid the galaxy of state luminaries!

This notable achievement, apart from the general patriotic fervor of its citizens, is due to two causes, the astute and tireless labors of its splendid women, and the generosity of the Duponts. Then, once more, Hurrah for Delaware!

WHAT A GREAT BATTLE MEANS

When 100,000 soldiers are in action, the wounded will number approximately 20,000 and major and minor operations will be neccessary upon about 10,000 of them, while 5,000 men will require medical attention.

This gives an idea of the work suddenly thrown upon an army medical service in a battle such as has been raging in France, only instead of 10,000 men in action there are around 1,000,000 engaged. The Red Cross, therefore, is not exaggerating when it tells American women that suugical dressings cannot be oversupplied.

The United States army medical service now has turned over to the Red Cross the task of supplying our army with surgical dressings. The army will furnish the materials and the women will do the work, according to specifications made by the work, according to specifications made by the army. It is a fine compliment to Red Cross workers.

One surgeon in the course of seven or eight hours will use between 300 and 400 packets of surgical dressings, or from 4800 to 6500 individual dressings. Multiply this by the hundreds and thousands of surgeons working at top speed in a great battle and still further emphasis is given to the statement that an over-supply is improbable.

Nearly all the wounded recover. The percentage of wounded who recover in this war is higher than in any other war because aid is given promply.

PRIZE AWARDED MR. BATTEN

After the 1917 records of the herds of the members of the Association had been carefully gone over, it was announced that Harold A. Batten, of St. Georges, had won the Holstein bull, Murray May King, given by the duPont farms of Winterthur, to the farmer possessing the cow who would make the highest production record for 1917. The cow who achieved this feat for Mr. Batten is a Holstein cow No. 1, who made a record of 10,029 pounds of milk and 376 pounds of butterfat for the year. This is a splendid record and Mr. Batten has every reason to be proud of her.

A carload of pure bred cattle ordered by members of the Association came in from Michigan last month and were left for exhibition on the Middletown side-track for a number of days. They attracted a great deal of attention and their appearance even exceeded the expectations of the farmers who came to see them. The members expect to bring in another carload of mature fullfreshening cows during the latter part of July or first of August. In view of the great interest shown in the records of the purchased cattle, we do not anticipate any difficulty in fiilling the order for the next carload. Our aim is to make Delaware a Mecco for prospective buyers of pure bred cattle in the future.

Mr. Harold Batten has the distinction of having the highest producing herd for the month of April. His herd of 10 cows averaged 779 pounds of milk and 29.7 pounds of butterfat during the month.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

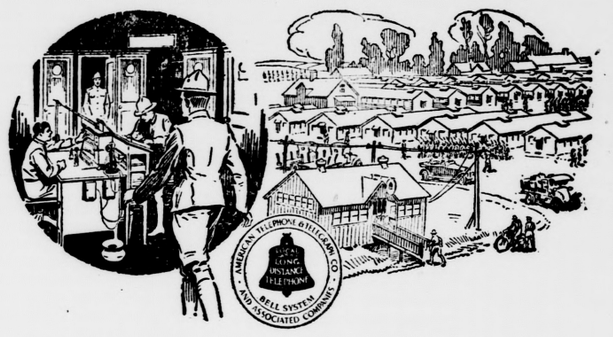
WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN
SEAFORD DOVER LAUREL

DE LA WARR

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD NAME A TRUST COMPANY AS YOUR EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE

REASON NUMBER EIGHT

It is the business of a Trust Company to manage estates. It has a reputation to maintain, therefore, it may be depended upon to administer an estate properly and honestly.



Bell Service In Uncle Sam's City

Huge army and navy cities have sprung up as if by magic; as any of our cities of the same size, they are completely equipped with telephone service.

In normal times such camp telephone systems would have taken nine months for manufacture and installation; in less than two months the military needs of the Nation were met.

Additional wire and cable facilities to nearby cities were constructed. Special switchboard equipment was required and furnished. And an operating force was trained for this national camp service.

Whether it be for camp or "back-home" service, Uncle Sam's soldier finds the Bell Telephone always at command.

Buy Baby Bonds—War Savings Stamps!

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.

EFFICIENCY "TILGHMANS" UNEXCELLED
OVER THIRTY YEARS

All TRADE FISH MARK Fertilizers

Factory, Saulisbury, Maryland

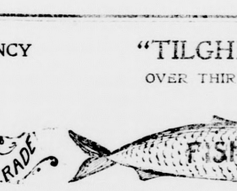
twelve Various Brands, Spcial Adopted Mixtures for Corn, Tomatoes, Potatoes and all Kinds of Trucks

Compound Top-Dresses for Wheat and Grass

OUR FERTILIZERS ARE MADE OF HIGH GRADE MATERIALS AND WE CLAIM THEM TO BE 100 PER CENT. EFFICIENT AS PRODUCERS

SOLD BY

J. N. KIRK Middletown Delaware



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

May White Goods AND Hosery Sale

Our May Display of Muslin Underwear has a special significance for women because of the ever growing scarcity of supplies in every line. Happily this condition has not yet affected our Muslin Underwear, for our garments were ordered and made up months ago when materials and trimmings were plentiful and careful selections possible. Moreover, every price advantage we have thus been able to get, we are as usual passing it on to our patrons, together with the suggestion that they buy full supplies not only for present, but also for future needs.

Read why we say this: One of the biggest wholesale houses in a circular to their retail merchants, warn them of the "super-problem" caused by the war, viz. the growing scarcity of merchandize which will soon force buyers to "take what they can get." For example, in underwear alone the Government has ordered 4,000,000 dozens, and 54 pairs of socks a year for 1,500,000 soldiers now in service, with twice and thrice as many to follow!

Therefore we warn our customers that in all kinds of cotton goods a constantly increasing scarcity is ahead of us with prices going still higher. Those who buy heavily now will be supplied when later the goods are hard to get, and what's more, they will thank us for sharing with them our inside information.

Women's Muslin Underwear

May brings many new styles in Women's Muslin Underwear, and we are glad to say our assortments are large, and our prices surprisingly low.

We Offer

In Regular Sizes		In Extra Sizes	
Nightgowns	75c to $2.50	Night Gowns	$1.00 to $2.50
Envelope Chemises	75c to $2.98	Envelope Chemises	$1.00 to $2.50
Corset Covers	29c to $ .75	Corset Covers	$ .35 to $ .75
Drawers	35c to $ .75	Drawers	$ .59 to $ .75
Long Petticoats	75c to $5.00	Long Petticoats	$1.00 to $3.50

Women's Hosiery		Men's Hosiery	
Cotton and Lisle Hose	25c to 65c	Men's 25c Cotton Hose	18c
Our regular 50c Stockings	35c	Men's 40c Cotton, Lisle Hose	25c
Full fashioned Cotton Hose, rib-top, black, white or colors	35c	Men's 75c plated Silk Hose black, white or colors	35c
50c Silk Stockings, all colors	35c	Men's 75c Silk Hose all colors	50c
75c Silk Hose, all colors	59c	Men's 85c Silk Hose all colors	65c
$1. Thread Silk Hose, all colors	85c	$1. two tone effect Silk Hose	75c
$1.35 Silk Hose, all colors	$1.10		

All these examples of Hosiery for Women and Men represent a saving of 25 to 40 per cent; and we say again, the time is not far off when it will be difficult to get Hosiery at any price!

We have also a full assortment of Ladies', Men's and Children's Knitted and Nainsook Underwear of every description at very low prices.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN - DELAWARE

Harry Smith
Up-to-date
Plumbing,
Steam Fitting,
Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Phone.

NORTH BROAD STREET,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

HOTEL CHANNELL
Illinois and Pacific Aves.
Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

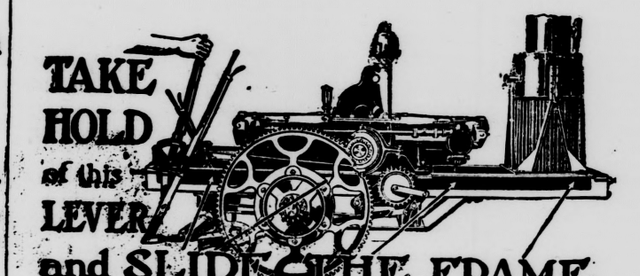
Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.



Here is the secret of the simplicity of the Avery Tractors—the Patented Avery Sliding Frame. The motor and radiator are mounted on an independent frame which slides on the main frame.

This patented sliding frame makes possible the elimination of all intermediate gears, shafting and bearings—parts that add expense for the owner and add weight to the tractor. The importance of this to you is that you get more power, less weight, economy in operation and increased durability in your tractor.

The Simplest Two Speed, Double Drive Tractor Built

You want simeplicity in your tractor too, for it means that you can operate your tractor with more ease, and that your boy can run it too. The sliding frame makes this possible.

Remember, Avery Tractors are built in a size for any size farm. They are fully described in the Avery Catalog. We also have some on our display floor which we will gladly demonstrate to you.

The Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company
Distributors of Avery Machinery
Easton, Maryland

TRACTORS PLOWS AVERY PEORIA, ILL. MOTOR CULTIVATORS AND THRESHERS

STATE AND PENINSULA

The committee of Hebron camp has selected July 28 for the opening.

If one-tenth of Sussex County blossoms produce fruit all the trees will be full.

Farmers about Laurel fear that the cool, wet weather has seriously affected potatoes.

A Red Cross supper held at Still Pond netted $90 for wool for knitting garments for soldiers.

A thief broke into the clubhouse at the Elkton Ball Park and stole nearly all the paraphernalia.

Baseball fans in Elkton have contributed $115 towards getting the local team in shape for the season.

In a few days the Georgetown fire company will install a siren whistle, to be used in sounding fire alarms.

Complete reports from Cecil county show subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan total $633,550 on a quota of $330,400.

New Castle shad fishermen are delighted over the catches of Monday, some of the nets catching more than 100 each.

Ladies of Earleville and vicinity met in the schoolhouse and formed an auxiliary branch of the Elkton Red Cross Chapter.

The "Y" branch of the Laurel W. C. T. U. will take a collection at every meeting for the purchase of War Saving Stamps.

Capt. G. S. Tull, of Crisfield, Md., has 23 hens of the Andalusian breed, which laid a total of 449 eggs during the month of March.

The executive committee of the Camden camp-meeting has announced that the camp will open on July 26, continuing over three Sundays.

Window-smashing thieves got watches, chains and other trinkets from the store of M. Satterfield, on Lockerman street, Dover, early Sunday.

It is reported that the Rehoboth Packing Company, partly destroyed by fire last year, will be rebuilt in time to take care of the packing this season.

Governor Harrington has issued a proclamation calling to the colors all youths between the ages of 16 and 21 years for farm help to keep up food production.

The New Castle and Delaware City branch of the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company, out of service for three weeks because of broken river banks, has resumed operations.

Some unknown persons are poisoning dogs at Rising Sun, five miles south of Dover. Already eight dogs have been found dead from poison, including a pair of fox hounds valued at $30.

Dr. Med Mesroop A. Tatrumianv, an Armenian physician, who as a surgeon in the Russian army was wounded in action, has been appointed assistant to Dr. William H. Hancker, superintendent of the State Insane Hospital.

Employees of the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company line between Wilmington and Delaware City and connecting lines have demanded an increase in pay from 30 to 36 cents an hour, to become effective next Monday.

More than one half of the members of the Havre de Grace fire department have gone into the service of the government. The fire department is thus seeking to secure new members as they are handicapped for a force to be ready in the event of a fire.

Immediate acquisition of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal by the Federal Government and its enlargement to a sea-level waterway is urged by Representative John H. Small, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

In anticipation of the second Red Cross drive to be inaugurated May 20, the American Glycerine Company, a subsidiary of the duPont Company, has announced that it will give 5 per cent. of its total sales from May 7 to the end of the month to help this movement.

Great inconvenience is experienced by the people of the thriving little town of Ellendale because there is no physician to attend to the sick. Inducements are being offered for a physician to locate. At the present time local residents are forced to send to Georgetown, Milton and Milford since the death of Dr. F. M. Sanson several weeks ago.

Although various organizations of clergymen and church members in general are opposed to Sunday baseball, it is understood that employees of the shipbuilding plants in Wilmington will soon begin playing. The plan to have ball playing has the indorsement of the labor leaders and some of the Government labor officials stationed here. It is understood that the games will be played on the diamond owned by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on the South Side, for ship plant employees only.

Black Rot in Potatoes

Black rot of sweet potatoes is a fungous disease carried over by spores which may be either carried by seed potato stock or may be harbored in the seed bed.

The southern sweet potato sections are experiencing a serious shortage of suitable seed stock, due largely to losses by frost. With odds seemingly against us for normal production, it will be well to take all precautions possible to help insure a coming crop. The following treatment has been recommended to numerous inquiries as to the control of black rot.

One ounce of bichloride of mercury is dissolved to eight to twelve gallons of water and the seed stock soaked in this solution for ten or fifteen minutes. The potatoes are spread out to dry and should be bedded as soon after dry as convenient. If there is any possibility of the seed bed being infected, new soil should be used in bedding the treated seed potatoes.

WHAT YOUR DOLLARS DO

One Hundred Cents' Worth of Mercy and Relief for Every War Fund Dollar.

Your Red Cross dollars—every cent of every Red Cross dollar—actually relieves suffering—actually goes as you give it, for war relief. Not one cent of any contribution goes into Red Cross administration expenses—the overhead of War Fund administration is more than covered by the interest accruing from the banking of the funds. All relief work not pertaining to the war is amply covered by the normal revenues of the Red Cross through membership dues.

Your answer to humanity's cry—your donation to war relief—includes not only the care and restoration of the wounded. It is a mission of mercy to the famished, the homeless and helpless, the lame, the halt, and the blind—all the victims of war that appeal to the heart of mankind.

The relief of invalided soldiers, relief of the mutilated and blind, training of crippled soldiers for useful pursuits—relief service for the care and revival of soldiers on furlough from the front—relief of children throughout devastated territory—relief of dependent families of soldiers—relief to prisoners in Germany—relief among repatriated people returning to France—children's refuges and hospitals—these are among the divisions of organized work that carries practical aid to its every object in a wide field of activity. Its scope embraces Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Italy and Armenia—besides the great field of France.

Your donation makes this great mission of mercy your own.

The Red Cross carries 100 cents' worth of aid for every dollar donated.

THIS IS THE TRUE RED CROSS SPIRIT

A Little Story With a Big Thought in It.

A month ago the Red Cross chapter in Bay City, Mich., received a hurry-up call for 150 dunnage bags. Troops were about to move, and through an oversight their equipment was not complete. The bags had to be made and sent within 48 hours. A request for help was sent over the town, and the stores were searched successfully for the right materials. Among those who quickly responded and came to the chapter workrooms to help were two little girls, sisters, about ten and twelve years of age, each eager to lend a hand and do something for the boys who were going to the front. All day long the fingers of the women and the little girls were fairly flying. Bag after bag received the last stitch until scores were piled up ready for shipment. Closing time came, and the woman superintending the making of the bags counted those completed and announced that if every one of the workers could come early the next morning and work all day the bags would surely be finished in time for shipping by evening. Two crestfallen little girls, the little sisters, were waiting for her at the door as she departed.

Red Cross Dunnage Bags.

"We are awfully sorry, ma'am," said the older of the two, "but we can't come back tomorrow. You see tomorrow we have to—" And, without finishing the sentence, she looked back wistfully at the pile of bags.

"It is too bad you can't come back," said the superintendent, "but I want to thank you, and we all thank you for the work you've done today. You two have been a wonderful help, and that pile of bags wouldn't be nearly so big if you hadn't been here. Good night."

The next morning when the superintendent came down to unlock the workrooms for the day she was astonished to see the two little girls standing in the cold by the locked door.

"Oh, I'm so glad to see you!" she said. "I thought you said you couldn't come?"

"Oh, we knew those Red Cross bags just had to be finished for the soldiers," exclaimed the little one, with glistening eyes, "and we got up at three o'clock this morning and got the washing done early!"

SUPPLYING FRENCH HOSPITALS.

The Red Cross hospital supply service in France has 16 warehouses filled with drugs, medicines, surgical instruments and dressings. It serves 3,423 French military hospitals.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue. Close to Beach, Steel pier and all attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains.

Capacity 600

W. F. SHAW.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
MONDAY, MAY 27th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, MAY 25th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1918
From 1 to 4 P M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
TUESDAY, MAY 28th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING MAY 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS:
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
TO THE SHERIFF OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Gertrude M. Shockley, by her Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Albert Shockley.

WE THEREFORE, COMMAND YOU, as you were heretofore commanded, that you summon Albert Shockley that he be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the sixth day of May next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Gertrude M. Shockley according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning him in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly

AND HAVE YOU THEN THERE THIS WRIT.

WITNESS, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the fourth day of March, A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen.

ISSUED Mar. 26, 1918.
JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

For Sale

9 room dwelling and Store combined. Bath, electric lights, cellar. Lot 50x185. Garage for six cars. One of the best locations in town. Ideal for Automobile or any other business. Possession any time.

JAY C. DAVIS, Middletown, Del.
Phone 168.

Hackett's Gape Cure

Kill the Worm as well as the Germ. Makes Poultry raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE, 35c., postpaid.
HACKETT'S LOUSE POWDER, 35c., postpaid

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Hillsboro, Md.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotts Fine Birds, Fine Layers $1.50 for 13 eggs. Will book your order now to fill in future.

MRS. ALICE OUTTEN
Townsend Del.

WANTED—Carpenters on rough work indoors. Experience not required. Good wages, steady employment.
AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. $4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to
H. S. BRADY,
Mt. Pleasant, Del.
Phone 62k11.

FOR SALE.—I have just received one of the nicest homes and best locations in Delaware City. Also, two more farms of 125 and 209 acres. Write or come see me.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
North Broad St.,
Middletown, Del.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During MAY 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Season of 1918

FRENCH COACH

Marcus N., Jr.

Coal Black Stallian, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs.

This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del.

TERMS—$12 to insure, with the usual return services. If mare is sold, traded or about to be moved before ascertained to be in foal, insurance becomes due and payable immediately

JAMES A. MONEY
Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.
WILLIAM SMITH GROOM.

FOR SALE

One sow and six pigs, six weeks old. Credit of six months with approved indorser, interest added.

ROBERT S. CARPENTER
Port Penn, De

EACHSI DEGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, : Delaware

WEIGHT AS CORRECT

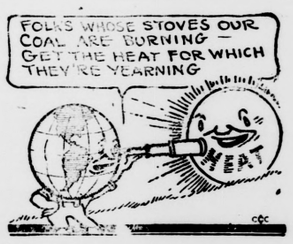
as the quality is choice and the price reasonable makes this meat market the favorite of experienced housekeepers. Whether you buy a big roast or a few chops you will receive the same first class meat, the same full weight and the same small price. What will your order be to-day?

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET.
Phone 86.

Shoe Repairing

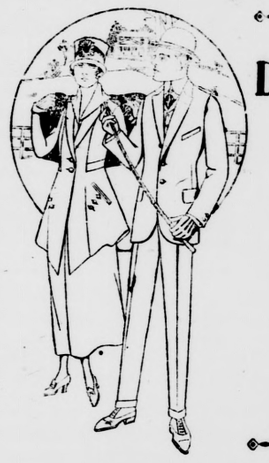
I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.



IF YOU AND YOUR DOMICILE are yearning for the proper kind of heat tell us about it and we'll deliver to your residence a ton of coal chock-block full of satisfying heat units. We have just the size to fit your pocketbook.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Phone 40 Middletown, De



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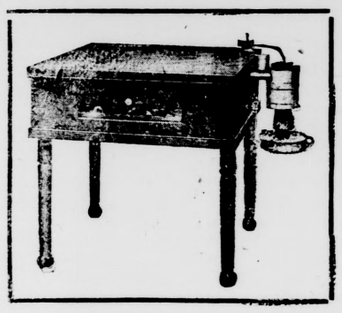

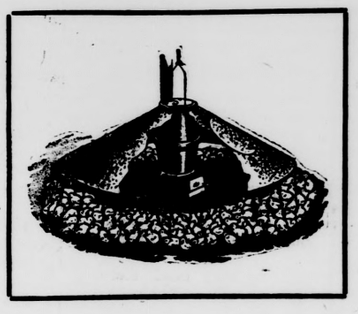

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HAIG'S RETREAT IS VIVIDLY PICTURED

Storm of Shell Fire Described by Illinois Officer.

HUN SLAUGHTER WAS GREAT

First Lieutenant Pettit of Ottawa, in Letter to His Father Gives Details of Battle in Which British Fought at Great Odds.

The thrilling story of the Haig retreat in the terrific battle in Picardy is most interestingly detailed by First Lieutenant Roswell T. Pettit, M. O.-R. C., of Ottawa, Ill., in a letter to his father, Dr. J. W. Pettit of the Ottawa tuberculosis colony, and published in the Chicago Tribune. For nine days the American officer was in the thickest of the fighting, and during the retreat of the British Fifth army from before St. Quentin. His account of the battle thrills with the stress of the herculean conflict, as it was detailed immediately after he had passed through the terrible experience and before his impressions had been dulled by time. His letter:

Lieutenant Pettit's Letter.

March 30.

Dear Father: Now that the show is over for me for the time being, and I have time to breathe and sleep and eat and write, I'll try and tell you about the battle. Before you receive this you will have had the whole story from the papers, but I know you will be interested in knowing what I did in the affair.

Of course, the things I saw were but an infinitesimal part of a gigantic whole and it would be impossible for me to give a correct description of the battle. And as I write this, I do it with no knowledge whatever of what has been going on even a few miles from me.

I have not seen a paper in eight days; I have received no mail, and the only information we have received has been by word of mouth, and most of what we hear must be wild rumors. For example: The French have advanced 20 miles at Verdun, the Americans have taken Ostend, and are on their way to Zeebrugge, and a great naval battle has been fought in the North sea.

All I know is that on this part of the front the Germans attacked us in overwhelming numbers, in places ten divisions to our one; that they suffered terrible losses, but finally broke through our lines of defense, one after another, and fighting for the most part, a rear guard action, we have retired about 15 miles in a straight line.

For a week before the battle started we had been expecting it; we were ready to move on 30 minutes' notice. I had been out with combatant as well as medical officers on tours of reconnaissance, definite methods of evacuation of the wounded had been worked out, and our plans of counter-attack been made. After four or five days of waiting, the storm finally broke.

The Boche opened up on us at 5 a. m., March 21, with the heaviest barrage I have ever heard. "Stand to," was sounded, we turned out dressed, and had all our equipment packed in. 30 minutes. Then we sat down and waited for orders to move. The barrage kept up continuously, sometimes heavier and then of less intensity, sometimes it seemed to be to the north of us and then suddenly it switched to the south.

Our balloons were up as soon as it was light and the airplanes were buzzing over our heads. The ground mist gradually cleared and the Germans put a hail of shrapnel on our camp and we all took cover, but three men were hit. Why it is a fellow always feels safer with a roof over his head, even if he knows bullets and shrapnel and pieces of shell will go through boards and corrugated iron just like paper.

Ordered to Move.

Our orders to move finally came and we marched off to the brigade assembly point several miles away. This assembly point was in a little bunch of trees about the size of Allen park and behind and separated from a larger wood in front. In the larger wood there was a battery of heavy artillery and shells were dropping in there two or three to a minute, and it was heavy stuff, too.

Sometimes they overshot the big wood and shells were landing in the open around the little wood where my brigade had its assembly point. As we approached our little copse we could make all this out from some distance away and it wasn't a pleasant sensation to feel that we were marching straight into it.

All the battalions arrived and in that little copse there must have been at least two thousand men. What a chance if the Germans only knew! But the shells continued to drop in front of us and on either side, but none landed among us, and after waiting there for three hours, expecting to be blown to bits any second, we finally moved forward. Just as we left the copse, from behind us, up over a ridge, came a stream of galloping horses.

"It's the cavalry," someone shouted, but soon I made out limbers and field guns.

They galloped past us, going like mad, took up a position to our right, swung into position, unlimbered, and in two minutes were blazing away. It was a thrilling sight.

Torn by Shells.

In going forward we went around the end of the larger wood in front of us, over ground that was torn to bits by the heavy shell fire that had just preceded, over another edge, across a valley, and under the crest of a hill. And here we found the tanks going over the top of the hill to take up their position. At this point we were still about a mile from the front line.

At this place I opened up an aid post under the crest of the hill to take care of what wounded came in while we were getting into position. I looked back across the valley we had just traversed.

Shrapnel was bursting in the air, shells were whizzing overhead, and our guns behind me were belching forth the fire. The noise was deafening.

A railroad ran through the valley and an engine pulling a couple of flat cars was going by. A couple of soldiers were sitting on the rear truck swinging their feet. A shell burst on the track and only missed the last car about fifteen yards. Neither man was hit and the train went blithely on.

By this time it was getting along toward evening, the sun was sinking in the west, and finally went down a great ball of fire. At the time, I remember, I noticed its color. It was blood red and had a sinister look. Was it my imagination, or might it have been a premonition? At any rate, I shall never forget the color of the sun as it set that night at the end of the first day of probably one of the greatest battles in history. It certainly didn't look good to me.

The drumming of the guns continued, twilight gradually deepened into night, the signalers stopped their wigwagging and took up their flash signals, a fog dropped down on us and put the lights out of business, and when we left to go forward under the cover of darkness they were busy putting out their telephone lines—signalers and runners don't have an easy time.

Shell Dump Goes Up.

Behind us a shell landed in an ammunition dump and it went up with a roar; then the rifle ammunition started going off like a great bunch of firecrackers, and great tongues of flame lit up the sky.

It is reported that the Germans had broken through our line and we were to counter-attack in the morning. We got into positions without a single casualty. I opened an aid post in an old dugout and settled down to sleep until morning. You may think it funny that one could sleep under such conditions, but I had been up since 5:30, had tramped about six or seven miles, had had a rather trying day and was dog tired.

So I settled down on the rough plank floor and was soon asleep. I must have been asleep a couple of hours when a runner came from headquarters and told us we were to move off immediately. I looked at my watch and it was 1:30 a. m. on the second day.

We went back to the railroad, followed it around to a position some six miles to the north of us, landing there about 4 in the morning and flopped down on the floor of some abandoned huts to wait further orders. Our orders came along about 9 o'clock. We marched up across the open prairie, the sun shining, and it was really hot.

Just like some of the warm days we get the last of March at home. In going forward it was necessary for us to march seventy-five yards in front of three batteries of field guns. There are six guns to a battery. They shoot an eighteen-pound shell and while we were there each gun was shooting twice to the minute. You can imagine the racket when I tell you that the discharge of one gun can be heard about four miles. In addition the Boche was trying to knock out this battery and he was dropping his six inch shells a little too close for comfort.

Nearly in a Trap.

Then I made a lovely mistake. I was to establish an aid post near battalion headquarters and went blithely on when I met a company commander and asked him where to go.

"Back there about a quarter of a mile," he replied. "This is the front center company. If you keep on in the direction you are going you are going up over that ridge and Fritz will be waiting for you with a machine gun."

So my sergeant and orderly and myself didn't waste any time in clearing. On the way back I found a gallon can full of water, got into a corrugated iron shelter and had a wash and a shave. It certainly felt good. I don't believe I had washed for thirty-six hours. It was warm and bright. I could look out of my shelter and see our support lines digging themselves in several hundred yards away. The cannon fire ceased, the machine guns settled down to an occasional fitful burst and it was midday of a beautiful spring day.

A couple of partridge flew over me. What did they know or care about all this noise and racket and men getting up in line and killing each other?

Along about three o'clock things began to liven up again. In the meantime headquarters had been established in a sunken road with banks about fifteen feet high on either side (later this cut was half filled with dead). My aid post was in a dugout near by and gradually things got hotter and hotter.

Our men had dug themselves in and were popping away with their rifles. The field batteries behind us were putting up a barrage, airplanes were circling overhead, both ours and the Germans'. The Germans put up a counter-barrage, the machine guns were going like mad. I was standing with the colonel on a little rise of ground above the sunken road when the Germans broke through about a mile to the north of us. They could be plainly seen pouring over the ridge in close formation.

Tanks Get Into Action.

Then the tanks came up, and you should have seen them run! Just like rabbits! The tanks retired; the Boches reformed and came at it again. They tell me that at certain places our men withstood fifteen successive attacks and that the Germans went down in thousands. One Welshman told me that his gun accounted for 75 in three minutes during one wave.

Machine-gun bullets were nipping around me, the shell fire was getting hotter, and even though it was a wonderful sight to watch I decided "discretion was the better part of valor," or something like that, and got down in my dugout.

I was sitting there smoking a cigarette when my orderly came down and said I was being relieved and was to go back and work with the ambulance. Fifteen hours later the man that relieved me was captured. But I am getting ahead of my story.

I went back to the advanced dressing station through the hottest shell fire I ever experienced. More than once I went down on my face when a shell burst and the pieces went whizzing over my head. I spent the night in a mined village where the advanced dressing station was located, and all night they shelled it to blazes. It was remarkable how few casualties we had.

About eleven o'clock the morning of the third day a shell blew in the side of our post, but luckily no one was hurt. We stuck to it until about four in the afternoon, when we saw our men retiring over a ridge in front of us, keeping up a continuous machine gun and rifle fire, and we beat it back to another village and opened another post.

The Begrimed Lord.

About ten o'clock on the morning of the fourth day Lord Thyme, my colonel when I was with the battalion, stumbled into the shack where I was sitting. He looked like a ghost. He had lost his hat, his face was covered with a four days' beard, the sweat had traced tracks in the dust from his forehead to his chin. His sleeve was torn and bloody and he had a gash in his arm where he had been struck by a piece of flying shell case.

"My God, doc, are you here?" he said. "You got out just in time. The battalion is all gone. The sunken road is filled with dead—mostly Huns, damn 'em. The line broke on the right; we were surrounded, and at the last we were fighting back and back. Only thirty of us got away."

So we knew the Boche had broken through to our right and our left, and it was a question of how long it would be before we, too, were surrounded, but we wanted to stick it out as long as we could.

But not more than an hour later a medical officer rushed in from one of the battalions and between gasps for breath told us the Germans were on the edge of the village, had shot him through the sleeve with a machine gun bullet (luckily that was all), and for us to beat it.

The ninth day, sitting around the fire in our mess after the best dinner we had had in days, the commanding officer handed me some papers and said, "Here is something that will interest you, Pettit. I want to say we shall be sorry to lose you."

And this is what it was: "Lieut. Roswell T. Pettit, M. R. C., is relieved from duty with the British army and will proceed to the A. E. F., where he will report for duty."

I leave for Paris in the morning. This has been a long tale, but the half of it hasn't been told. I hope I haven't strung it out too much.

I have just been informed that all my kit had to be burned to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. I shall probably want you to send me some things from home, but will see what I can get here first. Your son,

ROSWELL.

Money Is Life.

Money is no more the "root of evil" than are the good things that it represents, whether these take the form of personal service, labor, or the material products of labor. Money means work, it means production, it means the things that have been made by men's brains and hands. It not only stands for the things we eat, the clothes we wear, and the houses we live in, but it stands for works of art and for the services of the artists. It means the services of the entertaining writer in the form of books. It means the pleasure-giving efforts of the musician in the opera or concert. It means musical instruments for the home, educational opportunities in the schools, publicity in the press, inspiration in the church, fun and emotional relaxation in the theater, police protection on our streets and justice in our courts. Money means cleanliness, good appearance, self-respect. Money is the source of good just as it may be the source of evil, but in either case only because of what it stands for. And so, as somebody's great-grandfather used to say, "If money is the root of al evil, give us plenty of the root!"—Physical Culture.

How the Cats Went.

Little Frank had an amusing way of imitating the mewing of cats, so one night, when there was company at dinner, his father asked him how the cats went.

"On their feet," was the unexpected reply.

You're Always Choosing.

Did you ever think what a wonderful thing choice is—the power to select? asks the American Boy. It is one of the main things that give a boy power to amount to something. You are choosing almost every minute of the day, and upon every choice something important depends. The world revolves around choice. Choice is the very heart of business. The clerk in the store is there to help you choose or to influence your choice: the schoolmaster is there to teach you how to choose. At every point in your life are alternatives, and you have to choose between them whether you want to or not. You choose whether you will get up on time or lie abed and be lazy; you choose whether you will be a day laborer or a bank president. You choose whether you will turn the corner or walk straight ahead. There is nothing in life you have to watch so closely as choice. The fellow who knows how to choose is the fellow who gets the plums. Write a motto on your brain, and never lose sight of it: "Watch your choice." Then take pains to develop the habit of making your choices decisively.

Practically on Same Plane.

"De man dat believes everything he hears," said Uncle Eben, "ain't much worse off dan de man dat won't believe nuffin' 'ceptin' what pleases him."

In times of peace the Transvaal mines are the largest consumers of explosives in the world.

3,000,000 MEN FOR THIS YEAR

Baker Asks That Powers to Raise Army Be Unlimited.

PROBLEM OF DRAFT BASIS

Administration Bill Giving Authority To President, To Call All Men Needed, To Meet Opposition.

Washington.—Blanket authority for the President to increase the army to whatever size may be necessary to win the war was proposed to the House Military Committee in executive session by Secretary Baker, Major-General March, acting Chief of Staff, and Provost Marshal General Crowder. An Administration measure amending the selective draft act, to provide for the grant of power, will be prepared immediately and prompt action on it will be asked.

Secretary Baker told the committee it would be unwise to set any limit on the number of men who could be called to the colors, and that the granting of complete discretionary authority to the President to increase the size of the army as rapidly as transportation and equipment facilities may warrant would have a great psychological effect on the enemy by showing how thoroughly the nation is throwing all its resources into the conflict.

The Army Appropriation bill this year, Mr. Baker said, should provide for approximately 3,000,000 men, including the nearly 2,000,000 now under arms, but this should not be accepted as any fixed limit to the number of men to be called within the year. Supplemental appropriations, he said, will be submitted as the army is increased.

Action on the Army Appropriation bill had been deferred by the committee pending the return of the War Secretary from Europe, when it could secure from him information as to the army's needs, based upon the knowledge he gained during his inspection of the American Expeditionary Forces and his conferences with British, French and Italian officials.

Secretary Baker also outlined to the committee the reasons why he opposes House amendments to the Senate resolution to change the basis of draft quota from state population to the number of men in Class 1, under which states would be given credit for men who have volunteered for service in the army and navy. He said such credits would be fair if the basis was to be state populations, but that they would not be fair with the basis the number of men in Class 1 because then some states would have to furnish no draft men, while others would have to furnish a very high percentage.

BOND SLACKER FIRED.

Munition Workers First Threatened Lynching.

Wheeling, W. Va.—John Knight, a moulder at the plant of the Wheeling Mould and Foundry Company, where shrapnel shells are being manufactured for the United States Government, narrowly missed lynching because of his refusal to buy a Liberty Bond. Cooler heads prevailed, however, and the workmen notified the management they would strike unless Knight was discharged. The management of the plant commended the patriotic spirit of its employes and discharged Knight. A rope had been secured and preparations had been made for the lynching.

KILLED WHEN PLANE FALLS.

Cadet Healy Loses Life And Companion Sustains Broken Ankle.

San Diego, Cal.—Flying Cadet Nicholas Healy was instantly killed and Cadet O'Hanley sustained a broken ankle as a result of an airplane accident at La Jolla, near here. According to reports from La Jolla the airplane fell in a spinning nose dive from an altitude of about 500 feet after the cadets had made a forced landing for some unknown reason and started up again. O'Hanley's home is in Garden City, L. I.

UNCLE SAM TAKES BAKERIES.

Steps In When Bakers Go On Strike In Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Uncle Sam went into the baking business here to meet a situation caused by a strike of 200 bakers in twenty shops. Although wage demands had been granted by the master bakers, the strike was called on the issue of hours, the men demanding a reduction of sixty minutes a week and refusing to arbitrate the question.

HELMET FACTORY DESTROYED.

Long Island War Material Plant Is Burned.

New York.—The plant of the Meurer Steel Barrel Company, covering an entire block at Hunters Point, L. I., and engaged in the manufacture of war material, mostly steel helmets, for the Government, was destroyed by fire.

U-BOAT PERIL LESSENS.

Reduction Of Government Insurance Considered.

Washington.—The Treasury is considering reducing from 3 to 2 per cent. the Government marine insurance rate on steamers and cargoes passing through the war zone. This would be proportionately the greatest decrease made since organization of the Government marine insurance system and represents the lessening danger from submarines.

A Scouting Expedition At the Home Barracks

233,000 MORE CALLED TO COLORS

Men to Start Moving to Camps May 25.

BEYOND 860,000 THIS YEAR

Existing Cantonments To Be Enlarged And More To Be Built—More Divisions To Be Formed As New Selects Flow In.

Washington. — Simultaneoulsy with the announcement that 233,000 men, from 45 States, had been called to join the colors in May, Secretary Baker indicated the scope of the government's plans for increasing its fighting strength, by stating that Congress had been asked to appropriate approximately $15,000,000,000 for the Army for the next fiscal year.

That amount is exclusive of funds provided in the fortifications bill, which not only covers coast defenses, but, as a rule provides the bulk of heavy field ordnance.

Last year the army estimates aggregated six billion and six hundred millions to pay for a force of 1,500,000 men, which has already been exceeded.

The call for a quarter of a million men during May goes to all States except California, Oregon and Nevada, which with the District of Columbia, already have supplied so large a part of their quotas that it was decided not to include them this time. The movement in most States will begin May 25 and will be completed in five days.

This brings the total number of men called for the month of May, including special classes, approximately 305,000.

The apportionment among the States include:

Maryland 2,389, to Camp Meade.

Delaware 460, to Camp Dix, N. J.

Pennsylvania, 7,700 Camp Meade, Md.; 4,600 Camp Lee, Va.; 3,000 Camp Humphreys, Va.; 2,923 Camp Greenleaf, S. C.

South Carolina, 1,900 Camp Jackson, S. C.; 288 Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

Tennessee, 4,130 Camp Pike, Ark.

Virginia, 6,135 Camp Lee, Va.

West Virginia, 4,797 Camp Lee, Va.

By this order the War Department abandons its plan of assembling men in even monthly increments of approximately 100,000. Under the original program it was intended to call out not to exceed 860,000 additional men during 1918. The call for 150,000 in April and 233,000 this month will bring out in two months half the number originally contemplated for the year. Officials made it clear that it is now the purpose to mobilize all the men for whom equipment and training facilities can be provided.

"Let us avoid specific figures," Secretary Baker again said. "They imply limits. There is no limit. We will call out enough men to make victory certain. We will call them as rapidly as they can be trained and sent forward."

NO WAR ON TURKEY.

Secretary Lansing Tells Why It Is Not Necessary.

Washington. — Reasons why the State Department does not consider war declarations against Turkey and Bulgaria necessary at this time were given the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in executive session by Secretary Lansing. He is understood to have stated that the soldiers of neither of these Allies of Germany have come into action against Americans, and that American life is being protected in both countries.

MORE PEACE TALK.

Charles Of Austria Reported To Be Making Overtures To Italy.

Stockholm.—The Catholic International Press Agency announces, a dispatch from Basel says, that Emperor Charles of Austria is making a fresh peace offer, appealing to Italy to consider it in her own interests.

KILLED FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Former Cumberland Boy Falls On Field Of Picardy.

Cumberland, Md.—James J. Larkin, aged 24 years, formerly of this city, was fatally wounded during one of the battles on the plains of Picardy, according to information received from the War Department. Shortly before enlisting in the service Larkin was employed in the cashier's department of the Wells-Fargo Company, at Braddock, Pa.

AMERICANS IN GREAT BATTLE

Heavy Attack Launched Against U. S. Troops.

HURL THE ENEMY BACK

Huns Leave Many Dead—Losses On American Side Also Reported To Be Rather Large.

France.—A heavy German attack launched against the Americans in the vicinity of Villers-Bretonneux was repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. The German preliminary bombardment lasted two hours, and then the infantry rushed forward, only to be driven back, leaving large numbers of dead on the ground in front of the American lines.

The German bombardment opened at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and was directed especially against the Americans, who were supported on the north and south by the French. The fire was intense, and at the end of two hours the German commander sent forward three battalions of infantry. There was hand-to-hand fighting all along the line, as a result of which the enemy was thrust back, his dead and wounded lying on the ground in all directions. Five prisoners remained in American hands.

The struggle, which lasted a considerable time, was extremely violent and the Americans displayed marked bravery throughout. It was the first occasion in which the Americans were engaged in the big battle, which has been raging since March 21, and their French comrades are full of praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves under trying circumstances, especially in view of the fact that they are fighting at one of the most difficult points on the battle front.

ROUMANIANS TO FIGHT AUSTRIA.

Captured By Italians, They Ask To Change Flag.

Paris.—Eighteen thousand soldiers of Roumanian origin, captured by the Italians while fighting under the Austrian flag, have asked permission to go to the front against Austria. The request has been granted, and organization of these troops is under way. With the entrance of this force into the field, three armies, composed of former subjects of the Central Empires, will be fighting on the side of the Allies.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Flat refusal by J. J. Stanley, president of the Cleveland Railway Company, to accept government mediation of the controversy between car employes and the company further complicated the street car situation.

A federal mediator arrived in Schenectady to attempt to settle differences over wage demands, which caused a walkout of more than 500 cranemen, employed by the General Electric Company.

Patrolman James Cucia, of Newcastle, Pa., and Capt. A. L. Jenkins, of the Youngstown police, were wounded, the former probably fatally, while two of their assailants, members of a bandit gang, were killed during gun battles in both cities.

The effect of war upon art and music was the principal subject discussed at the session of the 14th biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Henry L. Haines, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, of Mullica Hill, N. J., was arrested charged with embezzling $19,000 from the bank.

Resolutions urging Federal legislation designed to support the intelligence service and providing for swift justice and adequate punishment for spies and dangerous enemy aliens were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The extent to which nervous and mental diseases have to be combatted in the medical department of the army under war conditions was outlined in a further installment of the review of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mayor Oscar A. Brindley and Colonel Damm, two expert aviators, were killed in an airplane accident at the Lorraine City Aviation Field, Ohio.

Chairman Taussig, of the Tariff Commission, in an address to the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, opposed trade discrimination after the war.

STEAMER RAMMED 66 LIVES ARE LOST

City of Athens Sunk off Delaware Coast.

33 PASSENGERS MISSING

Attempt Made To Lower Lifeboats Abandoned Because Of Rapidity With Which Vessel Was Sinking.

An Atlantic Port.—Sixty-six persons lost their lives when the steamship City of Athens, bound from New York for Savannah, was rammed and sunk by a French cruiser off the Delaware Coast. The missing include 10 men and two women who were passengers, seven out of 24 United States marines who were on board, 14 out of 20 French sailors and 33 members of the crew.

All the passengers and many of the crew were in their berths when the bow of the warship plunged into the side of the 2,300-ton coastwise vessel. Fire broke out almost immediately afterwards in hold No. 1, but it had no bearing on the fate of the ship, for the flames were quickly quenched by the rush of water which poured in.

Capt. J. Forward, one of the veteran commanders in the service of the Ocean Steamship Company, owners of the vessel, did his best to avert a panic and man the life boats. So quickly did the doomed vessel sink, however, that there was no time to get the boats away, and many of those who perished were trapped in their berths.

Those of the passengers and crew who were able to reach the deck, all of them thinly clad and many without life preservers, plunged into the sea.

The cruiser launched lifeboats immediately after the crash and turned its searchlights upon the waters in which men and women were struggling for their lives. Sixty-eight persons were picked up and brought back to this port by the warship, which was not seriously damaged.

THREE BILLS TO RAISE ARMY.

Smith, Of Georgia, Would Have It Number 5,000,000.

Washington.—Three bills to increase America's manpower in the war were introduced in the Senate. Senator Poindexter, of Washington, offered one authorizing the President to call 1,500,000 men under the Selective Draft law; Senator Reed, of Missouri, offered one to add 3,000,000 men to the army, and Senator Smith, of Georgia, introduced a resolution proposing to raise the army to 5,000,000 men.

Immediate action to increase the army, Senator Poindexter said, in a brief address, is necessary.

VILLA SLAYS ALL IN TOWN.

Orders Band To Massacre When Girls Are Refused Him.

El Paso, Texas.—Thirty old men, women and children were killed by Villa's men at Santa Cruz de Rosales, 40 miles southeast of Chihuahua City, last Friday, according to a report brought to the border by railroad men. Villa demanded that three young girls be delivered to him. When this was refused his men were ordered to kill everyone living in the little settlement, according to the report from Chihuahua City.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMB TROOPS.

Huns East Of Locre Offer Good Targets To Pilots.

London.—An official report on aerial operations just issued says: "East of Locre the enemy's troops on Monday offered good targets to our pilots, who dropped 275 bombs on them and engaged them with machine gun fire. "Seven hostile machines were brought down in air fighting and one was shot down by our infantry. Two of our machines are missing.

NO ADS FOR GERMAN PAPERS.

Mayor Smith Of Philadelphia Puts Up City Bars.

Philadelphia.—Heads of all departments of the city government were directed by Mayor Smith to cease furnishing public advertisements to German language newspapers in Philadelphia. The Mayor took this action in accordance with a resolution passed by City Councils after the City Solicitor had declared the resolution to be legal.

BAGS HIS 4TH HUN PLANE.

Lieutenant Meissner Brings Down Albatross Scout.

American Army in France.—An American aviator has brought down the fourth German airplane along the American front, northwest of Toul. Lieutenant James A. Meissner, whose home is in Brooklyn, after a thrilling aerial battle at about 15,000 feet, shot down an Albatross scout, which fell in flames.

THE WORLD WAR.

While the present halt in the battle possibly may indicate the near approach of the throwing into the fray of the great reserve army which General Foch has gathered, that such is the intention of the supreme commander of the Allied forces has not become apparent.

In the hilly region just to the north of Locre the British also pushed back the enemy at several points, notably between Kemmel and La Clytte.

North of Fifty-Three

By BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

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BUSH'S THREATS TO MAKE HAZEL SUFFER FOR HER REJECTION OF HIS PROPOSAL ARE FOUND NOT TO HAVE BEEN IDLY MADE

Synopsis.—Miss Hazel Weir is employed as a stenographer in the office of Harrington & Bush at Granville, Ontario. She is engaged to Jack Barrow, a young real estate agent. Mr. Bush, Hazel's employer, suddenly notices her attractiveness and at once makes her his private stenographer. After three months Bush proposes marriage. Hazel refuses, and after a stormy scene, in which Bush warns her he will make her sorry of her action, Hazel leaves the office, never to return.

CHAPTER II—Continued

—2—

Hazel stared, aghast, astounded. She was not at all sorry; she was perhaps a trifle ashamed. But the humor of the thing appealed to her most strongly of all. In spite of herself, she smiled as she reached once more for her hat. And this time Mr. Bush did not attempt to restrain her.

She breathed a sigh of relief when she had gained the street, and she did not in the least care if her departure during business hours excited any curiosity in the main office. Moreover, she was doubly glad to be away from Bush.

"He looked perfectly devilish," she told herself. "My, I loathe that man! He is dangerous. Marry him? The idea!"

She knew that she must have cut him deeply in a man's tenderest spot—his self-esteem. But just how well she had gauged the look and possibilities of Mr. Andrew Bush, Hazel scarcely realized.

"I won't tell Jack," she reflected. "He'd probably want to thrash him. And that would stir up a lot of horrid talk. Dear me, that's one experience I don't want repeated. I wonder if he made court to his first wife in that high-handed, love-me-or-I'll-beat-you-to-death fashion?"

She laughed when she caught herself scrubbing vigorously with her handkerchief at the place where his lips had touched her cheek. She was primitive enough in her instincts to feel a trifle glad of having retaliated in what her training compelled her to consider a "perfectly hoydenish" manner. But she could not deny that it had proved wonderfully effective.

CHAPTER II.

"I Do Give and Bequeath."

When Jack Barrow called again, which happened to be that very evening, Hazel told him simply that she had left Harrington & Bush, without entering into any explanation except the general one that she had found it impossible to get on with Mr. Bush in her new position. And Jack, being more concerned with her than with her work, gave the matter scant consideration.

This was on a Friday. The next forenoon Hazel went downtown. When she returned, a little before eleven, the maid of all work was putting the last touches to her room. The girl pointed to an oblong package on a chair.

"That came for you a little while ago, Miss Weir," she said. "Mr. Bush's carriage brought it."

"Mr. Bush's carriage!" Hazel echoed.

"Yes'm. Regular swell turnout, with a footman in brown livery. My, you could see the girls peeking all along the square when it stopped at our door. It quite flustered the missus."

The girl lingered a second, curiosity writ large on her countenance. Plainly she wished to discover what Miss Hazel Weir would be getting in a package that was delivered in so aristocratic a manner. But Hazel was in no mood to gratify anyone's curiosity. She was angry at the presumption of Mr. Andrew Bush. It was an excellent way of subjecting her to remark.

She drew off her gloves, and, laying aside her hat, picked up a newspaper, and began to read. The girl, with no excuse for lingering, reluctantly gathered up her broom and dustpan, and departed. When she was gone, and not till then, Miss Weir investigated the parcel.

Roses—two dozen long-stemmed La Frances—filled the room with their delicate odor when she removed the pasteboard cover. And set edgewise among the stems she found his card. Miss Weir turned up her small nose.

"I wonder if he sends these as a sort of peace offering?" she snorted. "I wonder if a few hours of reflection has made him realize just how exceedingly caddish he acted? Well, Mr. Bush, I'll return your unwelcome gift—though they are beautiful flowers."

And she did forthwith, squandering 40 cents on a messenger boy to deliver them to Mr. Bush at his office. She wished him to labor under a misapprehension as to her attitude.

The next day—Sunday—she spent with Jack Barrow on a visit to his cousin in a nearby town. They parted, as was their custom, at the door. It was still early in the evening—eight-thirty, or thereabouts—and Hazel went into the parlor on the first floor. Mrs. Stout and one of her boarders sat there chatting, and at Hazel's entrance the landlady greeted her with a startling bit of news:

"Evenin', Miss Weir. 'Ave you 'eard about Mr. Bush, pore gentleman?" Mrs. Stout was very English.

"Mr. Bush? No. What about him?"

"'E was 'urt shockin' bad this awft'noon," Mrs. Stout related. "Out 'orseback ridin', and 'is 'orse ran away with 'im, and fell on 'im. Fell all of a 'eap, they say. Terrible—terrible! The pore man isn't expected to live. 'Is back's broke, they say. W'at a pity! Shockin' accident, indeed,"

Miss Weir voiced perfunctory sympathy, as was expected of her, seeing that she was an employee of the firm—or had been lately. But close upon that she escaped to her own room. She did not relish sitting there discussing Mr. Andrew Bush.

Nevertheless she kept thinking of him long after she went to bed. She was not at all vindictive, and his misfortune, the fact—if the report were true—that he was facing his end, stirred her pity.

The report of his injury was verified in the morning papers. By evening it had pretty well passed out of Hazel's mind. She had more pleasant concerns. Jack Barrow dropped in about six-thirty to ask if she wanted to go with him to a concert during the week. They were sitting in the parlor, by a front window, chattering to each other, but not so engrossed that they failed to notice a carriage drawn by two splendid grays pull up at the front gate. The footman, in brown livery, got down and came to the door. Hazel knew the carriage. She had seen Mr. Andrew Bush abroad in it many a time. She wondered if there was some further annoyance in store for her, and frowned at the prospect.

She heard Mrs. Stout answer the bell in person. There was a low mumble of voices. Then the landlady appeared in the parlor doorway, the footman behind her.

"This is the lady." Mrs. Stout indicated Hazel. "A message for you, Miss Weir."

The liveried person bowed and extended an envelope. "I was instructed to deliver this to you personally," he said, and lingered as if he looked for further instructions.

Hazel looked at the envelope. She could not understand why, under the circumstances, any message should come to her through such a medium. But there was her name inscribed. She glanced up. Mrs. Stout gazed past the footman with an air of frank anticipation. Jack also was looking. But the landlady caught Hazel's glance and backed out the door, and Hazel opened the letter.

The note was brief and to the point:

Miss Weir: Mr. Bush, being seriously injured and unable to write, bids me say that he is very anxious to see you. He sends his carriage to convey you here. His physicians fear that he will not survive the night, hence he begs of you to come.

Very truly,
ETHEL R. WATSON.
Nurse in Waiting.

"The idea! Of course I won't! I wouldn't think of such a thing!" Hazel exclaimed.

"Just a second," she said to the footman.

Over on the parlor mantel lay some sheets of paper and envelopes. She borrowed a pencil from Barrow and

Barrow Glanced Over the Missive and Frowned.

scribbled a brief refusal. The footman departed with her answer. Hazel turned to find Jack staring his puzzlement.

"What did he want?" Barrow asked bluntly. "That was the Bush turnout, wasn't it?"

"You heard about Mr. Bush getting hurt, didn't you?" she inquired.

"Saw it in the paper. Why?"

"Nothing, except that he is supposed to be dying—and he wanted to see me. At least—well, read the note," Hazel answered.

Barrow glanced over the missive and frowned.

"What do you suppose he wanted you for?" he asked.

"How should I know?" Hazel evaded.

"Seems funny," he remarked slowly.

"Oh, let's forget it." Hazel came and sat down on the couch by him. "I don't know of any reason why he should want to see me. It was certainly a peculiar request for him to make. But that's no reason why we should let it bother us. If he's really so badly hurt, the chances are he's out of his head. Don't scowl at that bit of paper so, Johnnie-boy."

Barrow laughed and kissed her, and the subject was dropped forthwith. Later they went out for a short walk. In an hour or so Barrow left for home, promising to have the concert tickets for Thursday night.

Hazel took the note out of her belt and read it again when she reached her room. Why should he want to see her? She wondered at the man's persistence. He had insulted her, according to her view of it—doubly insulted her with threats and an enforced caress. Perhaps he merely wanted to beg her pardon; she had heard of men doing such things in their last moments. But she could not conceive of Mr. Andrew Bush being sorry for anything he did. And so she could not grasp the reason for that eleventh-hour summons. But she could see that a repetition of such incidents might put her in a queer light. Other folk might begin to wonder and inquire why Mr. Andrew Bush took such an "interest" in her—a mere stenographer. Well, she told herself, she did not care—so long as Jack Barrow's ears were not assailed by talk. She smiled at that, for she could picture the reception any scandal peddler would get from him.

The next day's papers contained the obituary of Mr. Andrew Bush. He had died shortly after midnight. And despite the fact that she held no grudge, Hazel felt a sense of relief. He was powerless to annoy or persecute her, and she could not escape the conviction that he would have attempted both had he lived.

She had now been idle a matter of days. Nearly three months were yet to elapse before her wedding.

It seemed scarcely worth while to look for another position. She had enough money saved to do everything she wanted to do. It was not so much lack of money, the need to earn, as the monotony of idleness that irked her. She had acquired the habit of work, and that is a thing not lightly shaken off. But during that day she gathered together the different Granville papers, and went carefully over the "want" columns. Knowing the town as she did, she was enabled to eliminate the unlikely, undesirable places. Thus by evening she was armed with a list of firms and individuals requiring a stenographer. And in the morning she sallied forth.

Her quest ended with the first place she sought. The fact of two years' service with the biggest firm in Granville was ample recommendation; in addition to which the office manager, it developed in their conversation, had known her father in years gone by. So before ten o'clock Miss Hazel Weir was entered on the pay roll of a furniture-manufacturing house. It was not a permanent position; one of their girls had been taken ill and was likely to take up her duties again in six weeks or two months. But that suited Hazel all the better. She could put in the time usefully, and have a breathing spell before her wedding.

Three days went by. Hazel attended the concert with Jack the evening of the day Mr. Andrew Bush received ostentatious burial. At ten the next morning the telephone girl called her.

"Someone wants you on the phone, Miss Weir," she said.

Hazel took up the dangling receiver.

"Hello!"

"That you, Hazel?"

She recognized the voice, half guessing it would be he, since no one but Jack Barrow would be likely to ring her up.

"Surely. Doesn't it sound like me?"

"Have you seen the morning papers?"

"No. What—"

"Look 'em over. Particularly the Gazette."

The harsh rattle of a receiver slammed back on its hook without even a "good-by" from him struck her like a slap in the face. She hung up slowly, and went back to her work. Never since their first meeting, and they had not been exempt from lovers' quarrels, had Jack Barrow ever spoken to her like that. Even through the telephone the resentful note in his voice grated on her and mystified her.

She was chained to her work—which, despite her agitation, she managed to wade through without any radical errors—until noon. The twelve-to-one intermission gave her opportunity to hurry up the street and buy a Gazette. Then, instead of going home to her luncheon, she entered the nearest restaurant. She wanted a chance to read, more than food. She did not unfold the paper until she was seated.

A column heading on the front page caught her eye. The caption read: "Andrew Bush Leaves Money to Stenographer." And under it the subhead: "Wealthy Manufacturer Makes Peculiar Bequest to Miss Hazel Weir."

The story ran a full column, and had to do with his interment. There was a great deal of matter anent the principal beneficiaries. But that which formed the basis of the heading was a codicil appended to the will a few hours before his death, in which he did "give and bequeath to Hazel Weir, until lately in my employ, the sum of five thousand dollars in reparation for any wrong I may have done her."

Hazel stared at the sheet, and her face burned. She could understand now why Jack Barrow had hung up his receiver with a slam. She could picture him reading that article and gritting his teeth. Her hands clenched till the knuckles stood white under the smooth skin, and then quite abruptly she got up and left the restaurant even while a waiter hurried to take her order. If she had been a man, and versed in profanity, she could have cursed Andrew Bush till his soul shuddered on its journey through infinite space. Being a woman, she wished only a quiet place to cry.

CHAPTER III.

An Explanation Demanded.

Hazel's pride came to her rescue before she was half-way home. Instinctively she had turned to that refuge, where she could lock herself in her own room and cry her protest against it all. But she had done no wrong, nothing of which to be ashamed, and when the first shock of the news article wore off, she threw up her head and refused to consider what the world at large might think. So she went back to the office at one o'clock and took up her work. Long before evening she sensed that others had read the Gazette. Not that anyone mentioned it, but sundry curious glances made her painfully aware of the fact.

She had just reached the first landing of her boarding house when she heard the telephone bell, and a second or two later the landlady called.

"Oh, Miss Weir! Telephone."

Barrow's voice hailed her over the line.

"I'll be out by seven," said he. "We had better take a walk. We can't talk in the parlor; there'll probably be a lot of old tabbies there out of sheer curiosity."

"All right," Hazel agreed, and hung up.

She dressed herself. Unconsciously the truly feminine asserted its dominance—the woman anxious to please and propitiate her lover. She put on a dainty summer dress, rearranged her hair, powdered away all trace of the tears that insisted on coming as soon as she reached the sanctuary of her

Watched for Jack From a Window That Commanded the Street.

own room. And then she watched for Jack from a window that commanded the street.

Barrow appeared at last. She went down to meet him before he rang the bell. Just behind him came a tall man in a gray suit. This individual turned in at the gate, bestowing a nod upon Barrow and a keen glance at her as he passed.

"That's Grinell, from the Times." Barrow muttered sourly. "Come on; let's get away from here. I suppose he's after you for an interview."

Hazel turned in beside him silently. Right at the start she found herself resenting Barrow's tone, his manner. She had done nothing to warrant suspicion from him. But she loved him, and she hoped she could convince him that it was no more than a passing unpleasantness, for which she was no wise to blame.

"Hang it!" Barrow growled, before they had traversed the first block. "Here comes Grinell! I suppose that old cat of a landlady pointed us out. No dodging him now."

"There's no earthly reason why I should dodge him, as you put it," Hazel replied stiffly. "I'm not an escaped criminal."

Barrow shrugged his shoulders in a way that made Hazel bring her teeth together and want to shake him.

Grinell by then was hurrying up with long strides. Hat in hand, he bowed to her. "Miss Hazel Weir, I believe?" he interrogated.

"Yes," she confirmed.

"I'm on the Times, Miss Weir," Grinell went straight to the business in hand. "You are aware, I presume, that Mr. Andrew Bush willed you a sum of money under rather peculiar conditions—that is, the bequest was worded in a peculiar way. Probably you have seen a reference to it in the papers. It has caused a great deal of interest. The Times would be pleased to have a statement from you which will tend to set at rest the curiosity of the public. Some of the other papers have indulged in unpleasant innuendo. We would be pleased to publish your side of the matter."

"I have no statement to make," Hazel said coolly. "I am not in the least concerned with what the papers print or what the people say. I absolutely refuse to discuss the matter."

Grinell continued to point out—with the persistence and persuasive logic of a good newspaper man bent on learning what his paper wants to know—the desirability of her giving forth a statement. And in the midst of his argument Hazel bade him a curt "good evening" and walked on. Barrow kept step with her. Grinell gave it up for a bad job, evidently, for he turned back.

They walked five blocks without a word. Hazel glanced at Barrow now and then, and observed with an uncomfortable sinking of the heart that he was sullen, openly resentful, suspicious.

"Johnnie-boy," she said suddenly, "don't look so cross. Surely you don't blame me because Mr. Bush wills me a sum of money in a way that makes people wonder?"

"I can't understand it at all," he said slowly. "It's very peculiar—and deucedly unpleasant. Why should he leave you money at all? And why should he word the will as he did? What wrong did he ever do you?"

"None," Hazel answered shortly. His tone wounded her, cut her deep, so eloquent was it of distrust. "The only wrong he has done me lies in willing me that money as he did."

"But there's an explanation for that," Barrow declared moodily. "There's a key to the mystery, and if anybody has it you have. What is it?"

"Jack," Hazel pleaded, "don't take that tone with me. I can't stand it—I won't. I'm not a little child to be scolded and browbeaten. This morning when you telephoned you were almost insulting, and it hurt me dreadfully. You're angry now, and suspicious. You seem to think I must have done some dreadful thing. I know what you're thinking. The Gazette hinted at some 'affair' between me and Mr. Bush; that possibly that was a sort of left-handed reparation for ruining me. If that didn't make me angry, it would amuse me—it's so absurd. Haven't you any faith in me at all? I haven't done anything to be ashamed of. I've got nothing to conceal."

"Don't conceal it, then," Barrow muttered sulkily. "I've got a right to know whatever there is to know if I'm going to marry you. You don't seem to have any idea what this sort of talk that's going around means to a man."

Hazel stopped short and faced him. Her heart pounded sickeningly, and hurt pride and rising anger choked her for an instant. But she managed to speak calmly, perhaps with added calmness by reason of the struggle she was compelled to make for self-control.

"If you are going to marry me," she repeated, "you have got a right to know all there is to know. Have I refused to explain? I haven't had much chance to explain yet. Have I refused to tell you anything? Would any reasonable explanation make an impression on you in your present frame of mind. I don't want to marry you if you can't trust me. Why, I couldn't—I wouldn't—marry you any time, or any place, under those conditions, no matter how much I may foolishly care for you."

"There's just one thing, Hazel," Barrow persisted stubbornly. "There must have been something between you and Bush. You're not helping yourself by getting on your dignity and talking about my not trusting you, instead of explaining these things."

"A short time ago," Hazel told him quietly, "Mr. Bush asked me to marry him. I refused, of course. He—"

"You refused!" Barrow interrupted cynically. "Most girls would have jumped at the chance."

"Jack!" she protested.

"Well," Barrow defended, "he was almost a millionaire, and I've got nothing but my hands and my brain. But suppose you did refuse him. How does that account for the five thousand dollars?"

"I think," Hazel flung back passionately, "I'll let you find that out for yourself. You've said enough now to make me hate you almost. Your very manner's an insult."

Hazel seeks refuge in the far Northwest, where she obtains a position as schoolteacher and immediately after her arrival at Cariboo Meadows she gets her first glimpse of "Roaring Bill" Wagstaff. The introduction was startling, to say the least. The incident is a part of the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FAMILY OF SQUIRREL PETS

Four Half-Grown Red Bunnies in Possession of Maine High School Student Are Privileged Characters.

The liveliest pets, perhaps in all Maine, are four half-grown red squirrels, the proud possession of Morris Rich, a student in Hallowell High school, observes the Kennebec Journal. The squirrel and her babies were captured when the latter were too young to know a butternut from a doughnut—but they are experts on the question now. The mother escaped, but the youngsters know a good thing when they see it, and they seem to have no intention of quitting the place where food is plenty and a warm nest always inviting.

They whisk up the furry legs of "Lady," the dignified collie, scurry across her back, perhaps to leap from there to the shoulder of some member of the family. They "sass" the cat to her face and she seems to understand that they are privileged characters. They are fond of chocolate and are neither diffident nor lack "cheek" when their wonderful little smellers tell them that something good is on the family table. But the fun begins when there is only one piece for two scrappy, perfect, perfectly healthy and determined young squirrels.

They are "fighting blood" from ear tips to toenails, and the air is full of squirrels and squeals right away after war is declared. When the kicking and fancy tumbling ends both contestants are discovered to be sitting up, calmly and serenely nibbling at the booty gained or saved—no evidence of altercation or resentment anywhere.

Sea Fish Oppose Goiter.

Sea fish of all kinds has been found to oppose goiter in communities where goiter prevails extensively. Authorities have attributed the remarkable prevalence of goiter and cretinism or myxoedema (physical defect due to failure of normal thyroid gland function) in Switzerland to the scarcity of sea food in that inland country. And there is some ground for the idea that a more frequent use of sea fish in the diet tends to prevent or cure simple goiter, which is rather excessively prevalent in the great lakes basin. Sea fish contains iodine in assimilable form, and it is to this element that the food's value in cases of goiter is ascribed.

Keep After Things.

Do you remember when you learned to swim, or ride a bicycle? You went to it for all you were worth, but you couldn't get the hang of it. Then, a few days afterward, you tried again and it "came to you" first thing.

But it wouldn't have "come to you" if you hadn't "gone to it" that other time. The effort which seemed to be wasted at the time you made it wasn't wasted after all. You will find it the same with learning how to think. If you can't keep your mind on the subject tomorrow morning, keep on trying till the half hour is up. The next morning you'll do a little better, and you'll surprise yourself within a few weeks.—Exchange.

FIGHTING TOOLS OF OUR SOLDIERS

Standardized Equipment, Quality, Efficiency, Determine Advantage Over Enemy.

WORK OF ORDNANCE BRANCH

Department Has in Washington Alone 3,000 Officers With Thousands of Civilian Employees and Many Being Added.

By JAMES H. COLLINS,
[From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.]

Of all the large activities conducted by Uncle Sam in his war establishment, the ordnance department of the army is second largest in expenditure, being exceeded only by the quartermaster department. And as our war program develops, ordnance might easily come to be the largest single activity.

This department has the responsibility for furnishing artillery, rifles, ammunition, motor transports, and practically all the fighting tools our army needs, except aircraft, together with means for assembling and storing them in this country and delivering them on the fighting front in France. With expenditures now approaching twice what is called for by our entire shipbuilding program, the operations of ordnance are naturally of great magnitude, and its problems are complex, for in furnishing the tools of war it has to enlist enormous productive capacity by converting old industries and creating new ones, as well as go back of the munitions factories in many instances and find enormous supplies of raw materials.

During January the ordnance department was thoroughly reorganized. So it becomes interesting to observe the workings of this department as newly constituted.

Let us try to look at the proposition through the soldier's eyes, and see it whole if we can. It may be well to begin at the A B C of the subject and ask ourselves: What is a soldier? The answer to this question might be: A soldier is a man whose occupation is fighting. What does a soldier fight with? He fights with tools. How do a soldier's tools compare with tools used by other craftsmen? They show practically the same characteristics as those in any peaceful modern industry.

In the first place, they have been wonderfully amplified in recent years by the use of power, and increased in compacity and complexity. Practically every labor-saving contrivance invented for peaceful calling has been applied to present-day war. The machine excavator that lays our water and sewer pipe quickly in peace times can be taken into the field to dig trenches, and a battle front requires construction work, power plants, telephone and telegraph systems and railroad transportation far beyond peace requirements for equal population, and these requirements must be met under the pressure of war's emergencies.

Soldier Like Factory Workman.

Present-day war involves the organization of great communities back of the fighting front, so that the soldier may follow his actual trade of fighting with the greatest efficiency. And when he actually reaches the fighting front with his real fighting equipment he is comparable to craftsmen in other trades in that his fighting tools are more or less standardized and that success or failure turns upon the quality of his tools and improvements in design and efficiency which give him a definite advantage over the enemy for the time being.

The soldier on the fighting front is not unlike a workman in a factory. Modern industrial production, under competitive conditions, seeks advantage by standardization of equipment, large scale production and ceaseless activity in the improvement of tools so that a little increase in output here or a little increase in cost there will enable a given workman or factory to outstrip competitors. The tools of war are standardized. Every army uses rifles, machine guns, fieldpieces, heavy artillery, aircraft. Popular imagination continually looks to some novel and unheard-of invention as a means of settling the war. Actually, modern war is made with tools as standard as those of a shoe factory or steel works, and most of the inventive ability centered on those tools is directed toward minor technical improvements which will place better apparatus in the hands of the men on the fighting front and give them an advantage perhaps only temporary over their competitors, the enemy. The enemy, of course, is just as quick as an industrial competitor in catching up with all advances in the art, and is also an active inventor and improver himself.

It was along this great general trend of modern war, the making of better fighting tools, that the recent reorganization in the ordnance department was carried out. When war was declared we had an establishment of military men whose business it was to design tools of war. They not only knew how these tools were used by the soldier but kept track of improvements in fighting tools in every modern army, and the almost daily changes in the way fighting tools are used. That was their job, and a highly technical profession. They corresponded in every respect to the technical men in any peaceful industry, making researches and tests and utilizing all the refinements of invention and design to keep pace with competitors in war equipment, and secure every advantage possible.

Have Capable Experts.

In peaceful industries the public is satisfied to judge by the quality of the final product. When the history of the present war is written, it will probably be found that this was the proper measure of our fighting industry, the results secured on the battle front. Those results will be secured by the American military officer trained to design the equipment of an army, and the weight of expert opinion both from military men of other nations and capable business men in this country who are working with the war department is to the effect that we have as good a system of development as exists.

In ordinary times our requirements for fighting tools are so small that they can be supplied as an incident to peaceful industry. The American military expert was able to center upon the design of rifles, guns and ammunition, turning his blue prints and specifications over to manufacturers who were waiting to bid upon contracts. When the design was finished he simply advertised for bids and secured deliveries through the penalty clause in government contracts, and saw that quality was maintained by careful inspection of material delivered.

For several months after war was declared the ordnance department found its whole scheme of organization fairly satisfactory, and for a reason which will be apparent to everyone when it is stated.

Regardless of the magnitude of our war task and the urgency which has not been lost sight of our new army and our war preparations had to be arranged on an orderly program of growth. Soldiers for the army had to be drafted and trained. This was work which would consume months of time no matter how well the plans were laid. And while the men were being mobilized and instructed, the ordnance department could arrange for their fighting tools. There was even time to spend on thorough tests to determine which type of rifle, machine gun, etc., would give the best results on the fighting front. The peace-time plan of organization was therefore adhered to, but with full provision for growth as the new army was trained and sent to France. It was possible to plot the requirements for each bureau, increase the organization by drawing in more technical men from civil life for each specific task, and provide new bureaus to deal with new tasks. A bureau of supplies became necessary, for instance, and was started last May, with two men in a single room, who proceeded to map out that bureau's functions for 18 months, taking into account the delivery of supplies from factories, and their distribution to every army camp in the United States, as required by the army's developments in this country, and finally taking care of its requirements when it reached the western front. This bureau of supplies today has about 5,000 workers, and more are being added daily according to orderly growth of work, and by the end of this year there will be fully 10,000.

War Engineers in Charge.

The ordnance department is now arranged in a way that makes it an efficient, self-contained agency for the performance of its particular work on the largest scale, and with the most careful attention to all details for the period of the war. At the head of the department today is the chief of ordnance, which position is still held by Maj. Gen. William Crozier. General Crozier, however, is at present in France, applying his ability and experience to the study of the army's requirements in the field. Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, as acting chief of staff, is in charge in this country. General Wheeler is a West Pointer, thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the army, and is assisted by three other regular army officers, each at the head of a bureau carrying part of the detail work.

The enginering bureau, under Col. John H. Rice, conducts researches and experiments, deals with inventions and designs, determines types of military equipment, conducts tests and draws up specifications.

The control bureau, under Col. Tracy C. Dickson, attends to estimates and schedules of requirements, co-ordinates and supervises the various operating divisions, deals with methods, organization, industrial relations, transportation and the adjustment of complaints and disputes.

The general administration bureau, under Col. William S. Pierce, looks after arsenal administration, finance, property, legal and advisory details, the personnel of the army, both military and civilian, attends to the department's mail, records, publications, library and information generally.

In addition, the chief of ordnance is in touch with the general military situation through the war council and general staff of the army, and military attaches of foreign governments stationed in Washington for advisory service.

The ordnance department now has in Washington alone approximately 3,000 commissioned officers with thousands of civilian employees, and this organization will steadily increase in size as the war program develops. When it is remembered that much of the work was accomplished in peace times by a chief and a very small force in one office, some idea of the magnitude of the new war organization is realized.

Prior to the war, on April 6, 1917, there were 79 ordnance officers; about 60 in Washington.

How to Help.

You can help your fellowmen, you must help your fellowmen; but the only way you can help them is by being noblest and best man that it is possible for you to be. I watch the workman upon the building which by and by is to soar into the skies, to toss its pinnacles up to the heaven, and I see him looking up and wondering where those pinnacles are to be, measuring the feet, wondering how they are to be built; and all the time he is cramming a rotten brick into the building just where he has been set to work. Let him forget the pinnacles, if he will, or hold only the floating image of them for his inspiration; but the thing he must do is to put a brave, honest and substantial life into the building just where he is now at work.—Phillips Brooks.

To Remove Rusty Screws.

Apply a red-hot iron to the head of a rusty screw and hold till the iron cools a trifle. Immediately after removing the iron use the screw driver and the screw will turn easily.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Plans are well under way for the First Commencement at the Women's College. The main committee held a meeting on Saturday morning to outline a program and to arrange for sub-committees. A list of these committees follows:

MAIN COMMITREE

Professor Rich Chairman; Professor Caudell, Professor Winslow. On Decoration: Miss Drake, chairman; Miss Ware, Professor Rich, Dr. Clark, Professor Hayward. Professor Conver, Professor Nichols. On Teating Arrangements; Professor Caudell, chairman; Professor Rich, Professor Winslow, Dr. Vaughan. On Friday evening entertainment: Professor Winslow, chairman; Miss Graves, Dean Smith, Dr Greenfield. On College dinner Saturday evening and singing on the terrace; Students Social Committee, Miss Robbins, chairman. On Sunday Vesper Service: Professor Caudell, chairman; Dean Robinson, Professor Short. On Commencement Day luncheon: Miss Powell, chairman; Miss Leftwich. On guests and invitations for Commencement: Miss Grave, chairman, Dean Robinson, Dr. Moore, Professor Saleski. Faculty Advisors for Class Day: Miss Bigelow, Dr. Foster; Marshalls: Miss Ware, Miss Biglow.

The reports of these committees will be reported to the main committee at their next meeting, May 14.

MISS WINSLOW'S CLASS IN ITALIAN PAINTING

The lecture on Monday evening, May 13, will be an illustrated one on "The Sistine Chapel." It will be held as usual at seven o'clock in Science Hall.

PRIVATE LANGFORD AT W. C. D.:

The point of greatest interest at the Women's College this week was the visit of Private Langford on Wednesday. When the girls were told that a returned soldier was to address them after Chapel exercises, they expected a middleaged man, and were entirely unprepared for the debonaire youth who faced them. He was young, but he had seen two years of service on the Mexican Border and he had been fighting in France with Pershing until he was wounded and ordered home to talk Liberty Bonds, until he again was fit for active service.

Striding up and down the chapel room Private Langford gave a rapidfire talk about the conditions over there. He told how the French people applaud the American troops, how Pershing said those simple, immortal words at Lafayette's tomb, "Lafayette nous voila.," how the American soldiers call their commander "Perishing" because "he is going to perish the Germans." He told stories of desolation in France. If anyone says that the Germans can never reach America, don't you believe it, he said. The only thing that protects our women and girls of Belgium is that line of brave soldiers Then he urged the girls to buy Liberty Bonds to back up those boys "over there." Every man in my company have one or more bonds", he said, "even if he is fighting. Must we fight and pay too?" After telling several stories of heroism of the fighting men, Private Langford ended his talk by saying, "We won't stop fighting until we enter Berlin, and plant the Stars and Stripes on the highest building they have. Then we'll treat for peace not before!"

Private Langford took dinner at the College and sat at the Senior girls' table. In honor of him each table sang a parody on some popular song: one of the most popular being an account of the American troops entry into Berlin, when "the Kaiser will choke in an awful manner, Because he must sing the Star Spangled Banner".

Big shortage in Cotton goods coming! Read Fogel & Burstan's ad. and act.

The Duty of Saving

Anyone with a correct view of life will agree that he has no right to shift the burden of his support to the shoulders of his relations or friends and no right to become a charge upon the community if he can help it. Hence Saving becomes a duty or an obligation which all of us owe the State as well as to ourselves.

This Bank furnishes to its depositors the important help of safety of principal and 4 per cent compound interest.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY

S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts., Wilmington, Delaware

REAL ESTATE

Have just received another farm of 143 acres, with nice dwelling, one mile from Railroad Station, 14 miles from Wilmington.

Also have very good store now for rent. This store is well located, and a greater number of persons pass its doors each day than any other business place in town. Possession at once,

JOHN HELDMYER JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
Middletown, Del.

REAL ESTATE SOLD

April 10th. Dwelling of James Jarrell, to Joshua Simmons.
April 25th. Ryan dwelling, to John P. Vandegrift.
May 9th. Dwelling of John P. McIntyre to Edward M. Records.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.
Middletown, Del.

EAT POTATOES AND SAVE WHEAT

Decrease in Grain Shipments Puts Allies' Soldiers in Peril.

BE A "STOMACH" PATRIOT

Lets Use the Tubers Now, Export the Cereal and Lick the Kaiser.

America has fallen behind in its shipments of food to Europe. We must make up our obligations now by sending more cereals, especially wheat. Eating potatoes is one way to increase the supply of wheat.

We have the potatoes—millions of bushels are available now; they won't be as good three months from now. To conserve both wheat and potatoes—eat potatoes now—and get such an enthusiasm for potatoes that next year's production will beat this year's.

Our comrades across the sea need wheat. They need every bit we have in this country. What would Germany do under these circumstances? If the Hohenzollern family demanded wheat for the preservation of autocracy the German people would be compelled to send the last grain and they would be compelled in the name of autocracy to eat potatoes.

We can improve on that. Of our own free will we can send wheat for liberty; out of love for our fellows we can eat potatoes for democracy.

No able-bodied true American will object to potatoes as a substitute at the noon or evening meal. A popping baked potato, a hot, dry, boiled potato, a mound of creamy mashed potatoes, a rich, brown potato cake, or a well-seasoned stuffed potato will satisfy any normal person. Substitute now cheerfully, for the time is not far distant when you must sacrifice whether you will or no. Therefore, take the training.

BREAD CARDS IN FRANCE

Even Babies Limited Because of Serious Shortage Abroad.

France has just established a new regime of bread consumption. From now on bread will be strictly rationed through all of France on the following basis:

Children less than three years old, 3½ ounces per day.

Children from three to thirteen years old, 7 ounces.

Persons from thirteen to sixty years old, 10½ ounces. (Hard workers in this age class receive 3⅛ ounces more).

Persons over sixty years old, 7 ounces.

This ration is about two-thirds of the bread allowance heretofore maintained. The fact that bread constitutes over one-half the diet of the French nation and the further fact that the price of meat is such as practically to prohibit its use by a large part of the population make these figures highly significant of the extent to which the French people are going in their efforts to restrict food consumption.

EXCEPTIONS TO 50-50 RULE

Last Rulings Regarding Whole Wheat, Graham and Mixed Flour.

The first of these concerns graham flour and whole wheat flour. Both of these, because of the process of milling, use a larger percentage of the wheat berry than regular wheat flour; i. e., a bushel of wheat will make a greater weight of graham or whole wheat flour than it does of the ordinary wheat flour. In other words, graham and whole wheat flours are in themselves making wheat go farther. For that reason, a person buying a certain number of pounds of graham flour or whole wheat flour, need get only 3-5 of that weight in substitutes.

The second exception applies to mixed flours. When any mixed flour contains 50 per cent or more of ingredients other than wheat, it may be sold alone, for it is observing the 50-50 rule in itself. But if this mixed flour contains less than 50 per cent of substitute ingredients, that difference must be made up by other purchases. For instance, suppose a person bought four pounds of mixed flour composed of three pounds of wheat flour and one pound substitutes. Along with that mixed flour he would have to buy two pounds of some of the specified substitutes. In so doing, he would be carrying out of that store, a total of three pounds of wheat and three of substitutes. The mere fact that part of the substitutes had been mixed with the wheat before it was bought would not matter at all, because the pound-for-pound or 50-50 principle would still be operating.

Reduction, Production—the 1918 watchwords.

• • •

It doesn't matter who started this war, Uncle Sam will finish it.

• • •

Uncle Sam is in a race against Germany for ships and food—Are you with him?

• • •

"The Allies are all in the same boat, a long way from shore and on limited rations"—and Uncle Sam is running the relief ship.

Hackett's Gape Cure

Kill the Worm as well as the Germ. Makes Poultry raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE, 35c., postpaid.
HACKETT'S LOUSE POWDER, 35c., postpaid

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Hillsboro, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 25TH DAY OF MAY 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:

No. 1. ALL that certain lot or piece of land with a brick stable thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, BEGINNING at a point at the distance of sixty-nine feet southerly from the southerly side of Elm Street, measured at right angles there from and at the distance of seventy-four feet easterly from the easterly side of Franklin Street, measured at right angles therefrom, being the southeasterly intersection of two four feet wide alleys: thence easterly parallel with Elm Street along the southerly side of a four feet wide alley running into Harrison Street twenty-six feet to a corner; thence southerly parallel with Franklin Street fifty-four feet to the northerly side of a nine feet wide alley leading into Harrison and Franklin Street; thence along said side of said alley westerly parallel with Elm Street twenty-six feet to the easterly side of a four feet wide alley leading into Elm Street, and thence along said side of said alley northerly parallel with Franklin Street fifty-four feet to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents what they may. Together with the free and uninterrupted use and privilege of all of said alleys excepting the four feet wide alley leading from the west side of Harrison Street to the southerly side of Elm Street, in common with others entitled to forever: Subject, nevertheless, to an equitable share of the expenses of keeping said alleys in good order and repair.

No. 2 ALL those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land (Herein described as one) situate in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, and know on the plan of Montrose Terrace Addition as Lots Nos. 436 and 437, as said plan is of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c., in and for New Castle County aforesaid, in Deed Record D, Vol. 22, page 601, &c. and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: BEGINNING at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Highland Avenue with the northwesterly side of Rosedale Avenue; thence northwesterly along said northeasterly side of Highland Avenue, one hundred feet to a corner; thence northeasterly and parallel with Rosedale Avenue, forty feet to a corner lot No. 438, thence southeasterly along said side of said lot and parallel with Highland Avenue one hundred feet to the aforesaid northwesterly side of Rosedale Avenue and thence thereby southwesterly forty feet to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents what they may. Subject, however, nevertheless, that no dwelling house or residence of a less value than one thousand dollars shall be erected on the within described premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William J. Robinson and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., May 7th, 1918.

May Mention

The time for a New Spring Outfit, and when you want it come where they are,

We have the Goods
Styles are the latest
Makes are the best
Prices are Reasonable

Every size for Men and Young Men, Boys and little Boys, 3 years to 50 inch extra sized Men.

$15, $20, $25 Suits

for Men and Young Men, Hundreds of them; Popular Prices and Popular Styles. Lots of the extreme Novelties for Young Men.

$30, $35, $40

Finest Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men. Special Models in Finest Worsteds and Dress-up Clothes—Spring. Everything else in New Shirts, Ties, Hats, Shoes and all Furnishings waiting for you.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 3508

NOTICE!

The assessment list for the town of Middletown for the year 1918 is now hanging in the town office, where it will remain until Monday, the 27th day of May---Appeal day.

The Town Council will sit as a Court of Appeals on that day at the Council Rooms, South Broad street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 noon, and from 2 to 5 P. M., to hear the appeals from said assessment.

All appeals must POSITIVELY be made on the above date, otherwise they will not be considered.

By order of Town Council
W. S. LETHERBURY, President.
WM. N. DONOVAN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29
October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 10th, 24th, November 10 24th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

CHOICE BRANDS OF
FERTILIZERS
For Corn,
Potatoes
and
Tomatoes
Now in Warehouse
J. C. DAVIS, Middletown, Del

CATTLE PASTURE

Best cattle pasture in the state, Long Island farm on the Delaware river plenty of water, grass and shade, one dollar a head per month.

J. F. Fox,
Odessa, Del.

THERE IS A SUIT
Here that will Fit Your Personality

Each suit is carefully tailored by a master workeman---he gives freely from his wonderful skill, producing from beautiful fabrics, garments that are masterpieces.

For your spring and summer wear Mr. Man and young man we offer you a choice from scores of handsome new models in green, blues, browns, olives, grays, stripes. checks, plaids and mixtures. Styles vary from the ultra smart English to the most conservative of American athletic models.

One thought that will impress you first and grow with your knowedge of this store and its merchandise s "Our sincere and ever present desire to give you the most for your money in style, quality and service."

Miltsner Bros. Suits
$10, $15, $16.50, $25.

Mens, Ladies and Children's Shoes
At the very lowest prices

The Globe Clothing Store
S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor
Middletown, Delaware

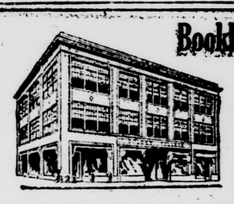
The fundamental Service of a bank is the furnishing of Security.

Security of your funds,
Security of your valuables,
Security of your credit,
Security of your investments.

Consult and Bank with us. We accept this Responsibility.

4% ON SAVINGS COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY

"SAFETY ALWAYS — BANK WITH US"
THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
J. FRANK ELIASON, PRESIDENT — W. K. BETTS, CASHIER
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, VICE-PRES — FRANK R. POOL, ASST CASH.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE
Ninth street at Tatnall — Wilmington, Del.

MAY SALE OF WHITE

Pretty dresses for Children, outfits for infants. Ladies shirtwaists, white skirts, petticoats, nightgowns, envelope chemise, corset covers, and drawers in all sizes for little ones, and grown ups, many of these garments are made here. We make a special of large sizes in Women wear.

White dress goods, and trimmings. We have a very nice line, come early to get your choice. Goods are very scarce, and hard to find in the markets.

Peterson's Dept. Store

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

J. FRANK ELIASON, President — L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres.

4%
Paid on Time Deposits, compounded semi-annually
Notice of 30 days required for withdrawal

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2c a COPY

Owing to the increased cost of Publication, the Price of Every Evening advanced Wednesday, May 1st. Every Evening now sells at 2c a copy retail, and where service is made by carrier or agent price is 12c a week. Mail subscriptions are 50c a month and $5 00 a year; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Every Evening is non returnable with dealers and agents, and those desiring a copy of the paper regularly should place an odre. in advance with their dealer.

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